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TANJUG INTERVIEWS 'ARAFAT ON MIDDLE EAST PEACE

LD051402Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1304 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Damascus, June 5 (TANJUG)--There can be neither peace nor solution to the Middle East problem, or security in the Middle East, at the expense of the Palestinian people, said PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in an interview to TANJUG's special correspondent Mirko Aksentijevic.

He warned that the U.S.A., in denying the Palestinian realities represented by the PLO, the PLO itself and the entire Palestinian people, virtually denies the essence of the Middle East problem.

We should particularly take into consideration the fact that the Palestinian people is supported by all peace loving and freedom loving peoples, the peoples of socialist, non-aligned and Islamic countries and numerous friends among the democratic forces in the West, stressed 'Arafat.

The Palestinian movement will do everything, in cooperation with the Lebanese Government and [words indistinct] nations, to help (?stabilization) and facilitate the tasks of U.N. forces monitoring Israeli withdrawal from occupied regions of the Lebanese south, underlined 'Arafat. He assessed the situation in Lebanon as very complex and critical.

'Arafat specified that in the stabilization in Lebanon the PLO will cooperate with Lebanese President Sarkis, Prime Minister al-Huss and the Arab League's forces.

'Arafat assesses the Palestine movement's connections with Syria as essential and of strategic dimensions. He reminds that the PLO and Syria are the two mainstays of the resistance front to Zionist expansionism.

'Arafat holds that an inter-Arab summit cannot be held as long as there are Arab-Israeli meetings. The Arab nation, underlines 'Arafat, will come to know that its only road is in the persistent struggle against aggressive and expansionist policy of the enemy. This enemy is resolved to destroy the Palestinian people and is supported by those who call themselves defenders of human rights, notes 'Arafat.

In speaking about the Amman plan on the creation of a kingdom of Jordanian-Palestinian federation, 'Arafat called attention to the decisions of Arab summits, U.N. resolutions and nonaligned meetings.

These documents define the rights of the Palestinian people--the right to the return to the country, self-determination and the creation of an autonomous, independent state on its own territory. 'Arafat reminds that King Husayn, while on a recent visit to Yugoslavia, confirmed the right of the Palestinians to independent country.

'Arafat also recalls that the presence of the Palestinians in Lebanon and their co-existence with the Lebanese are in accordance with the Cairo Agreement between the Lebanese and the Palestinians, confirmed at two Arab summits and in several protocols.

'ARAFAT, PLO DELEGATION ARRIVE IN GDR

JN051715Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 5 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Berlin at noon today. The Palestinian delegation was received at the airport by Comrade Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member of the Socialist Unity Party.

Brother Abu 'Ammar left Damascus at dawn today on his way to the GDR, leading a Palestinian delegation on a visit of several days. During the visit he will hold official talks with senior GDR officials. The Palestinian delegation consists of brother Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department; 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, official spokesman of the Executive Committee; and Talal Naji, member of the PLO Executive Committee.

ADN Report

For East Berlin ADN coverage of the visit to the German Democratic Republic by the delegation led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 6 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Expected in USSR

TA052058Y Paris AFP in English 2050 GMT 5 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Moscow, June 5 (AFP)--Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat is expected here in the next ten days, a Palestinian source said today. Mr 'Arafat is at present in East Berlin.

Nayif Hawatimah, Secretary General of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, meanwhile left here today after a ten-day visit as guest of the Soviet committee for solidarity with African and Asian countries, the source added.

In a statement published in Beirut today by the democratic front weekly AL-HURRIYAH, which is considered pro-Soviet, Mr Hawatimah called for the creation of a collective Palestinian command and a general democratic reform within the PLO.

PLO'S ABU MAYZAR ON NUMAYRI'S TOUR OF ARAB STATES

JN051825Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 5 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, official spokesman of the PLO Executive Committee, said the following in reply to a question by WAFA on the current mission of President Numayri: The attitude of the PLO toward any Arab summit meeting is well known. The PLO has defined its attitude more than once and stressed its position in the recent statement of the PLO Central Council.

The PLO's position may be summed up as follows: Any meeting at a time when As-Sadat's current policy remains in effect cannot serve the real interests of the Arab nation, because true Arab solidarity should be directed against the Zionist enemy and his practices. It should also be used against the enemy's allies and their schemes, particularly U.S. policy in the region, which is hostile to the Arab cause and which tries to obliterate the Palestinian issue and the historical national rights of the Palestinian people. Any summit meeting that comes under As-Sadat's current policy will ultimately serve only the capitulatory plans conducted in the Arab region by the United States.

ALF OFFICIAL CALLS FOR PALESTINIAN UNITY

JN041302Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1236 GMT 4 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 4 June--'Abd ar-Rahman Ahmad, secretary general of the Arab Liberation Front [ALF], has called for building Palestinian national unity on a firm basis which would consider all settlements, whatever their form or denomination, as a conspiracy against the future of Palestine and the Arab nation's issues.

He warned that Palestinian unity which does not benefit from the lessons of the settlement course will contribute in one way or another to strengthening liquidationist settlement methods and will also help imperialist plans to conceal their real objectives.

In an exclusive interview published today by the magazine AL-HURRIYAH, the secretary general of the front stated that the current efforts by the United States and Arab reaction to classify the Palestinian resistance as those who are acceptable and those who are not, are just an advanced stage of the defeatist settlement course.

PLO TROOPS MAY CONVERT TO 'SEMIREGULAR' ARMY

JN050937Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 5 June--Quoting well-informed sources in Beirut, the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH reports today that the PLO is currently leaning toward converting the Palestinian resistance troops in Lebanon into a semiregular army similar to the Arab armies in an attempt to insure control by the PLO leaders, under 'Arafat, of the resistance elements within and outside Fatah.

The paper points out that this follows the recent events along the Litani River and the fraticide among the Fatah factions.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONDEMNS AS-SADAT

LD041502Y Tripoli JANA in English 1419 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

["Communique of the Permanent Secretariat of Arab People's Congress"--JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, June 4 JANA--The Permanent Secretariat of Arab People's Congress has condemned the fierce campaign conducted by the Egyptian regime against the honourable and progressive people in Egypt.

The secretariat expressed its concern at the lies and fabrications produced daily by As-Sadat, and the threats directed at the best, struggling and honourable people inside and outside Egypt. The communique said that it was the duty of the secretariat to confront this terrorism and crazy campaign. The communique added that what the national and progressive forces, inside and outside Egypt, were exposed and the campaign hailed by the press and mass media were linked closely with the CIA and caused by the struggle of the Egyptian people against the reactionary regime in Egypt, and the exposure of such regime day after day. This campaign, the communique added, was not isolated from what was happening in south Lebanon and attempts to liquidate the Palestinian revolution and destroy its heroic resistance and the resistance of the Lebanese National Movement against colonialists, Zionists, and Arab reactionaries.

In the name of the Arab people the secretariat declares the following:

(1) The secretariat warns the president of the Egyptian regime against the outcome of his continuation along such a rough road, because the secretariat and the Arab people will not stand idle in front of this terrorism, oppression and plots against the national, progressive and democratic forces in Egypt for the sake of more capitulation to imperialism and Zionism.

(2) The secretariat warns the members of what is called the People's Assembly, the people in authority, and what is called the socialist prosecutor not to cooperate with As-Sadat in his plots; otherwise they shall receive their just penalty at the hands of the Egyptian people.

(3) The secretariat calls upon all parties, organizations and trade unions to take part in the Arab people's conference to confront with courage and awareness As-Sadat's campaign, and take all measures to combat the barbaric campaign against the democratic forces in Egypt, and to express solidarity with these forces and their national and progressive stands, not only this, but also to stand staunchly behind these forces in their honourable struggle against colonialists, Zionists and reactionaries.

(4) The secretariat calls upon all trade unions, workers and popular movements throughout the Arab world to hold emergency meetings to discuss ways of supporting the Egyptian national movement and in particular those harmed by As-Sadat and his regime.

(5) The secretariat appeals to all progressive and democratic forces, trade unions and democratic organizations throughout the world to shoulder their responsibilities, and to defend the freedom of those in Egypt struggling for their freedom of opinion, expression, religion and their human rights guaranteed by international treaties.

(6) The secretariat calls upon all progressive Arab states to carry out their national duties in defending the democratic forces in Egypt, who are confronting As-Sadat's plot and his capitulation to the enemy, and his betrayal of the Arab nation. These states, the communique added, should open their doors to all Egyptians oppressed by As-Sadat's regime. And they should be given all rights of their own citizens, to give them the chance to confront As-Sadat's backsliding regime.

The communique ended by saying that while the secretariat is carrying out its responsibilities towards the struggle of the Egyptian people, it salutes with pride the Egyptians who are struggling and confronting the regime of backsliding and treachery in Egypt and in particular those subjected to the fiercest oppression and terrorism and confront them with courage and heroism. Victory to Arab people.

BAHRAIN

SINGAPORE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN MANAMA

JN050955Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0805 GMT 5 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Manama, 5 June--Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore prime minister, arrived in Manama early today on a visit of several days to Bahrain at the invitation of Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

While in Bahrain, the Singapore prime minister will hold talks with Bahraini officials on the consolidation of bilateral relations, particularly in the economic and trade spheres.

Lee Kuan Yew is accompanied by a delegation made up of the foreign minister and a number of high-ranking officials.

He was received by Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, minister of finance and national economy.

Received by Amir

JN051000Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0950 GMT 5 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpt] Manama, 5 June--His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, this morning received Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, who is visiting Bahrain. During the meeting, they discussed matters of mutual interest and the means to consolidate bilateral relations, particularly in the economic and trade spheres.

KUWAIT

SUDANESE PRESIDENT HOLDS TALKS WITH KUWAITI OFFICIALS

LD051108Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] At about 0930 today His Excellency Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, arrived at Kuwait International Airport on a brief visit to the country. His exalted highness the amir of the country was at the forefront of those who welcomed him at the airport. His highness the crown prince and prime minister was also among those who welcomed him.

After the welcome ceremonies, his highness the amir and his excellency the Sudanese president went to As-Salam Palace, where the two sides held talks. The talks were attended by His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister; Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs; and Shaykh Khalid al-Ahmad al-Jabir, minister for affairs of the amiri court. They were also attended by Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, Sudanese vice president and foreign minister, and Abu Bakr 'Uthman Muhammad Salih, the minister of state for cabinet affairs.

The minister for affairs of the amiri court stated that his highenss the amir of the country and His Excellency President Numayri exchanged views on current Arab conditions and the means to insure the strengthening and consolidation of Arab solidarity and realization of the unity of ranks among Arab brothers. [passage indistinct] The talks also touched on bilateral relations and ways to strengthen them in various fields and on issues of common interest. The talks were dominated by an atmosphere of understanding and a fraternal spirit.

Numayri Comments on Talks

LD051836Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, made a statement to the radio and television correspondent in which he discussed the talks he held with his exalted highness the amir of the country. He said that these talks were a review of the accomplishments of the Arab Solidarity Committee. He is chairman of that committee and Kuwait is an active, influential member of it.

President Ja'far Numayri said that in his capacity as committee chairman he had to acquaint the amir of the country with all that had been accomplished during his first and second tours.

The Sudanese president talked about Sudanese-Kuwaiti relations and the means that can strengthen and promote these relations, saying: These relations proceed from a firm and strong foundation, which is to work for improving and strengthening the ties of fraternity between the Sudanese and Kuwaiti peoples.

President Numayri explained that the time has come for the formation of a higher joint committee to work to coordinate the great work between the two countries to draw up a specific program for this work.

President Numayri was asked if his talks in Kuwait dealt with the formation of such a committee. He said that his present visit is devoted to serving the Arab issues through the Arab Solidarity Committee. Regarding this committee, he said that it deserves every effort for the sake of restoring Arab solidarity to its former state so that the Arab nation may come out of the crisis in which it exists today.

President Ja'far Numayri noted that if time permitted, the talks would deal with some aspects of Sudanese-Kuwaiti relations.

OMAN

FIVE BRITISH CITIZENS KILLED; MURDERERS STILL AT LARGE

JN031814Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1750 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Muscat, 3 June--A police official of the Sultanate of Oman has stated that five British citizens were killed in Taqah in the Dohofar region in the southern area of the Sultanate of Oman. The identity of the five has been established. The police said that they were working in a company there. The identity of the criminals is not yet known. However, an official spokesman said the murder was likely to have been motivated by a desire to steal.

SAUDI ARABIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE RELEASES 1978-79 BUDGET

LD052150Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh 5 June--Today the budget of the kingdom for the fiscal year 1978-79 was issued. The total revenue in the budget amounts to 130 billion riyals, with an increase of 19 billion riyals over last year's budget.

The Ministry of Finance and National Economy announces that the money collected from oil taxes and royalties amounts to 115.134 billion riyals. It consists of the revenue of customs, income tax, zakat [religious tax], the revenue of telegraphs and telephones and other sources of revenue.

The Ministry of Finance explains that the revenue estimate has been made by estimating the average daily production of ARAMCO at the rate of 8 million barrels daily; the Arabian Oil Company (Japan) Ltd and Getty Oil Company together at the daily production rate of 238,950 barrels.

As for oil prices, they have been estimated at the current prices.

The Ministry of Finance points out that the total appropriations for programs and projects mentioned in the budget represents 145 billion riyals, and that the difference between revenues and expenditure, estimated at 15 billion riyals, has been dealt with in the breakdown of the budget by deducting it from the total of expenditure as an amount expected to be saved from expenditure appropriations.

The budget appropriations are considered to meet the needs of all sectors, while giving the expenditure on educational, social and health services special priority in accordance with the instructions of his majesty the king to raise the standards of such services and expand them, especially after the government policy has had its effect on expenditure on the infrastructure and easing the constrictions of the last 2 fiscal years.

The Ministry of Finance stresses that this policy has realized its aim--overcoming the shortage of commodities and services, and creating a wide developing base for services and public amenities which helps the flow of commodities and services to meet the increasing demand.

The appropriations earmarked for developing manpower in the budget amount to 15.712 billion riyals, that is, 12 percent of the total budget.

The budget includes 5.361 billion riyals for projects and 10.351 billion riyals for repeated expenditure. The considerations of development by training students and trainees expected to be admitted to the various stages of education and training institutions have been taken into account.

The sum of 40.835 billion riyals, that is, 31.4 percent of the budget, has been allocated for the development of basic equipment. Of this amount, 35.513 billion riyals will finance basic equipment projects, and 5.321 billion riyals will go to permanent expenditure.

The basic equipment sector includes the various branches of economic and social activity having special importance and impact, like transport and its various aspects: roads, ports, airports, airlines, railway lines, telegraph and telecommunications, postal services, public utilities and housing.

With regard to the development of economic resources, the sum of 11.117 billion riyals has been allocated to this sector, which includes the activity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water, the general establishment for desalination, the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs, the Ministry of Industry and Electricity and various establishments linked to it, and the Ministry of Commerce and various services that come under its control. In this respect, projects will involve the sum of 7.873 billion riyals, that is, the largest part of the total amount allocated to the sector of development of economic resources.

On the other hand, 3.243 billion riyals will go to the permanent expenditure of the development of economic resources sector, 6.931 billion riyals will finance the sector of agriculture and waters and the sum of 2.322 billion riyals has been allocated to industry and electricity.

The Finance and National Economy Ministry also explained that the sums allocated to agriculture do not include the agricultural subsidies and loans granted by the Agricultural Bank, estimated this year at 1.3 billion riyals. Nor do the sums allocated to the electricity and industry sector include the value of the industrial loans or the electricity loans which are granted through the Industrial Development Fund, estimated at 6.9 billion riyals for 1978-79.

The sum of 8.631 billion riyals has been allocated to the sector of social and health development. The sum of 4.614 billion biyals has been allocated to health expenses and the sum of 1.515 billion riyals to social affairs and social security. The sums allocated to health do not include the health services rendered by the Health Ministry, nor the cost of health services rendered by other establishments, such as defense, security, universities and others.

The total allocation to the military and security sectors is 45.560 billion riyals. The total allocation to the public administration sector is 5.404 billion riyals. This sector includes auxiliary government organs.

The sum of 6.154 billion riyals has been allocated to local subsidies. This covers food subsidies, local agricultural and animal production subsidies, social assistance, assistance to sports clubs and electricity subsidies.

The sum of 16.6 billion riyals has been allocated as an increase in the allocations of the real estate, industrial and agricultural loan funds with an aim of consolidating the creation of the national productive capital.

The Ministry of Finance and National Economy asserted that the most prominent feature of his majesty's government's financial policy for the realization of real development that avoids inflation pressures is its success in combating inflation and realizing positive results which have led to a reduction in the general rate of price increases from 32 percent in 1975-76 to less than 10 percent in 1977-78.

The ministry adds that the realization of this reduction in the inflation rate is regarded as an important achievement in a relatively short period, and one which has not affected the rate of the gross local production, whose real growth in terms of stable prices during the financial year 1977-78 is estimated at 17.4 percent in all sectors, with the exception of the oil sector. This high ratio indicates the firm and developed base of the sectors of local production in a manner which is satisfactory and gives rise to hope.

RIYADH: PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE WITHIN ISRAEL WILL CONTINUE

LD051412Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The bus incident perpetrated by the Arab fedayeen on the Haifa-Tel-Aviv road early last March was more than the commanders of the Israeli military establishment could imagine. Hence they suspended all their political preoccupations and some of their official visits to meet immediately and plan their reaction, which they foolishly thought would deter the resistance and prevent it from carrying out any similar incidents.

As part of their plan, the Israeli commanders carried out their invasion of southern Lebanon, for which they amassed all the types of weapons they have, in the air, at sea and on land.

The Palestinian operation carried out last Friday against the Israeli bus that was full of passengers, i the Bayt Dagan suburb west of Jerusalem, which resulted in the destruction of the Israeli Eged Company bus, the deaths of 6 Israelis and the wounding of 41 others, most of them seriously; the operation carried out by members of the resistance on the same day in Mamilla Park, in the heart of occupied Jerusalem, which resulted in the death and injury of a number of enemy Israelis in the park at the time; and the recent operation carried out by the fedayeen later in the evening of that same day in the Haifa vegetable central market, which resulted in the injury of a number of market guards and serious damage to the market building, including the breaking out of a fire which destroyed most of the market--these three bold operations, which took place in less than 14 hours in the area of Jerusalem, for the protection of which Israel has established numerous security measures, prove truly that the resistance is a popular one carried out by all sections of the Palestinian Arab people, and that it is more than a military-organized plan of operations carried out by the fedayeen operating from bases in southern Lebanon.

These new, successive operations also prove that the Palestinian resistance, which is a legitimate one, possesses all the rights and abilities to remain and continue. It will never stop until the repeated Israeli crimes against the rights and destinies of the Palestinians in their land and homes comes to an end.

Furthermore, they prove that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, when he pledged to the commander of the UN peace-keeping forces in southern Lebanon that the fedayeen would not attack Israel from southern Lebanon, was serious in his pledge. Like any state, the PLO is eager to preserve good relations with the international organization and with other countries, particularly those with contingents in the UN forces in southern Lebanon, so that the Palestinian fedayeen activities in that area, particularly in the present conditions, cannot be exploited to create a new state of tension, which Israel aspires to achieve, between the resistance and the UN forces.

The activities and operations that stopped from southern Lebanon will never stop from within the occupied territory. They represent an active volcano that cannot be calmed by any state or force. It will never calm down until it makes sure that the Palestinians have returned to their homes, retrieved their legitimate rights and established their independent state in their historical territory which will remain Arab forever.

YEMEN--YAR

REBELLION REPORTED DEFEATED; LEADER FLEES

NC031216Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 3 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 June--The weekly newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM reports today that YAR Command Council Chairman Ahmad al-Ghashmi succeeded last week in crushing the mutiny which was led by Maj 'Abdallah al-'Alim, the former commander of the paratroop forces. The paper says that 'Abdallah al-'Alim fled to Aden and then asked to go to Libya.

The paper points out that last month the leader of the abortive mutiny was able to occupy a fortress in Al-Hajariyah area near Aden and he was joined by some soldiers. He then carried out acts of sabotage in the area and killed about 50 people, shaykhs and businessmen in an attempt to force people to adopt communism.

REPORT ON AS-SADAT'S SPEECH IN PORT SAID

NC051750Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Jun 78 NC

[Text] During his meeting with the popular, political and executive leaderships of the Port Said Governorate today, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat made a speech on the occasion of his visit to the governorate, which is celebrating the anniversary of the reopenining of the Suez Canal.

In his speech President as-Sadat expressed his gratitude to the citizens of the governorate for the great welcome given to him in Bur Fu'ad. The president said: Bur Fu'ad was a city in ruins, but now I am surprised to see this big gathering of Bur Fu'ad citizens who have returned to it and who have come out today to express their sentiments with sincerity, honesty and love.

When I speak about Port Said, I speak about the glorious days which Port Said is experiencing at present, now that we have seen the huge achievements that have been accomplished in Port Said and after we have laid the foundation stones for some of the projects in the area. It has not been long since my last visit to Port Said, and now I see that huge projects have been implemented, achievements have been accomplished and prosperity is prevailing. All this has been accomplished in a few months. This proves something which I have always advocated: When the people utilize their capabilities and are guided by their aspirations in order to achieve prosperity for themselves, they achieve prosperity for their homeland as well.

At one time people said that Port Said was a city inclined to consume without producing. Let them see today the industrial base that has been established here and has started producing results--something I did not know about. Maybe this is the most eloquent result of the perseverance of the Port Said people and their understanding of the meaning of participating in Egypt's prosperity and the building of a solid economic base not only for Port Said alone but for all Egypt as well.

President as-Sadat thanked the people of Port Said for contributing 1 million pounds to the food production projects. He praised the food production projects which he has seen in the Governorates of Ash-Sharqiyah and Ismailia. He also praised the efforts to conquer the desert. These efforts are part of the food security plan in order to bring Egypt out of the bottleneck by 1980.

President as-Sadat said: We are working in the food security projects in all the governorates of Egypt using the huge resources which Egypt has. Everything is proceeding according to the program that has been drawn up.

President as-Sadat expressed his happiness over the thriving and prosperous life in the governorates of the canal now that the smiles and stability have returned to their citizens and since they have achieved prosperity for themselves and their country. He said: We thank God that we are proceeding along a sound course.

The President then went on to speak about the recent referendum--the referendum which he had put before the people so that they would express their opinion on the course of democracy.

His excellency emphasized that there will never be any going back and that the opportunists or those who had corrupted political life before and after the revolution will not be allowed to return to the political arena because politics is no longer a bunch of slogans but is in reality work, production and sweat in order to bring prosperity to the people. Now that our will and decision have become free, thank God, there will be no room for any opportunist to bring to the country the conditions which we had condemned before and after the July revolution.

President as-Sadat said that the people's decision was firm and well known. It is not important if some resort to foreign journalists to malevolently deny the presence of democracy in Egypt. It has escaped them that we are choosing our own democracy following the principles of the corrective revolution which is now two revolutions--the May 1971 revolution and the May 1978 revolution. There are no longer any extraordinary measures in existence. We have returned the tax law to the People's Assembly in order to achieve social justice.

The president said: We will not resort to extraordinary measures now that we know our course. No one has any power over our decision process. We are watching the calls of those who seek to use democracy to serve their aims--those who corrupted political life before the July revolution and who were followed by the centers of power and then the Marxists. We will not allow the Marxists to dominate the leftist party. We made a mistake in permitting them to lead the leftist organization because we have seen what has happened. The rightist and leftists agreed in their aims and they carried out a comprehensive campaign of casting doubt on every achievement. They cast doubt in everything despite the comfortable life they were leading. I tell them to see the complete change that is taking place in all fields of life in Egypt and the great economic base that is being built in Egypt. The malevolent do not see these great achievements. The people have made their decision. Measures could have been taken against the malevolent but the supremacy of the law must prevail.

President as-Sadat emphasized: We will not resort to martial law except in one instance--the merchants' exploitation of the people and the raising of prices. The president then asked: We did not resort to extraordinary measures before, during or after the October battle; so why should we resort to them today? We want Egypt to be a one-family society--a society in which love prevails. We shall strike at all the malevolent claims. Let them do as they please with their views. We are determined to go on for the sake of democracy. The fault does not lie in democracy but in those who want to exploit it. Therefore, we must repudiate them completely now that the people have made their decision.

Regarding the reopening of the Suez Canal, the president said: 5 May was a day of sorrow, bitterness, defeat and pain, but now it is a day of pride and victory; 5 May is no longer a day of sadness. After the recent peace initiative, 5 May has become one of our most magnificent days--after we opened our canal by our own will and not to appease anyone. We had paid a high price in blood--the blood of our men--and the whole world shared in our celebration of the reopening of the canal in 1975 except Libya. I attribute the world's praise for the reopening the Suez Canal to the efforts of our armed forces and the people of Port Said who suffered and stood fast.

Concluding his speech, the president asked the citizens of Port Said never to look back, to build Egypt and not to heed any call from any side so as to prepare the ground for the spread of social justice over all the valley to include security against old age, disease and disability. The president then wished the people of Port Said every good and progress for the welfare of Egypt.

Canal Trip Report

NC051823Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpt] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat visited the Governorate of Port Said today in order to celebrate the anniversary of the reopening of the Suez Canal. Our correspondent Salah Radwan has sent us this report from there: [begin recording]

President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat is continuing his tour of the canal governorates for the third successive day. The president arrived in Port Said at 1100. It was really Port Said's day today. Ever since early this morning all the citizens of the city came out in order to share in the honor of welcoming President as-Sadat and to share in his happiness in celebrating the anniversary of the reopening of the Suez Canal.

On this occasion the president took a launch and sailed in the Suez Canal amid a magnificent display of ships passing through the canal at that time. The president inspected the various development projects in the Suez Canal and the progress of work in the canal's new branch [Tafri'ah] located at kilometer 17 from Port Said. This branch will help to double navigation in that area and facilitate navigation in general in the canal. The president's trip lasted about 2 hours, during which the director of the Suez Canal authority, Engineer Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur, briefed him on the progress of work in the canal. [end recording]

KAMIL REPORTEDLY SUBMITS PEACE PROPOSALS TO VANCE

NC051019Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 5 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 5 June--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS today in a report from Washington says that Egypt no longer insists on a declaration of principles and has suggested instead that the Palestinian question and the question of self-determination be discussed after the establishment of peace with Israel.

AL-QABAS adds that the Egyptian proposals have been submitted by Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Among other things, the Egyptian plan calls for Israeli recognition of Security Council Resolution 242 and concentration on the elimination of the consequences of the [1967] aggesssion in accordance with the aforementioned resolution, which provides for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, without insistence on a declaration of principles. The plan also suggests that the vacuum in the West Bank be filled by a Jordanian administration and in the Gaza Strip by an Egyptian administration.

The paper says that this last point is negotiable and that Israeli participation in the administration of the West Bank and Gaza may be allowed, provided that when peace is established the Palestinian question will become an Arab issue and will be treated within an Arab framework.

Al-QABAS adds that U.S. circles believe that Israel is likely to announce soon the beginning of the implementation of Begin's self-rule plan by immediately ending the military rule [in the West Bank and Gaza].

The paper confirms that Israel is already discussing the Begin plan with a number of Palestinians in the West Bank with the aim of forming the administrative structure which will be the nucleus of the new administration. This step will enable Israel to buy land and settle on a large scale.

EGYPT REPORTEDLY PROPOSES ARAB DEFENSE PACT

NC0212407 Doha QNA in Arabic 1155 GMT 2 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 2 June--Citing official Egyptian sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS reports today that Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan intend to conclude a joint defense agreement.

Citing the same sources, the paper says that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat presented a draft of the joint defense agreement to the Saudi and Jordanian officials through Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak, who visited the two countries in mid-May. Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil also discussed the draft agreement with the Saudi officials during his visit to the kingdom last month.

The sources have told the newspaper that Jordan's reaction to the draft agreement, as recently conveyed to President as-Sadat by 'Akif al-Fayiz, envoy of the Jordanian king, is positive.

Again quoting the same sources, the paper emphasizes that the agreement is considered an Arab retort to the Israeli attitude toward the Egyptian peace initiative and that the Egyptian President's recent proposal that the Gaza Strip be returned to Egypt and the West Bank to Jordan is considered a prelude to this agreement.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR ON POLITICAL INVESTIGATIONS

NC0522519 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2113 GMT 5 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 5 June--Socialist Public Prosecutor Anwar Habib has stated that the names of those who corrupted political life before the 23 July 1952 revolution will be announced during the next 10 days. He emphasized that the investigations, which will be carried out by the Socialist Public Prosecutor's Department, will only include the 39 Egyptian journalists already accused.

In a statement to the MISR newspaper, organ of the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt, to be published tomorrow, Tuesday, Habib said that, except for these journalists, no charges have been levelled against any Egyptian journalists or writers. He stressed that any talk that new lists will be announced is nothing more than tendentious rumors that have no basis of truth. He pointed out that the 39 journalists to be investigated include 34 working abroad and 5 working in Egypt who are associated with foreign newspapers, writing in them things harmful to Egypt's reputation.

In his statement to MISR newspaper, the public prosecutor said that any violation by any journalist or writer of Law 33 of 1978 governing the protection of the homefront falls under the jurisdiction of the Higher Press Council, which alone passes judgment in implementation of the law. He pointed out that the Higher Press Council can seek the assistance of the socialist public prosecutor in its investigations of such cases.

The socialist public prosecutor said that the investigations will include 'Abd al-Majid Farid's group, which is working in Libya and which has been joined by some of the Egyptians working there, such as former Minister Hikmat Abu Zayd, actor 'Abd al-Ghani Qamar and others. He said that charges will be brought against these persons on the basis of factual findings. He emphasized that the list of the names of the members of this group has already been announced and that no new names will be added to it.

Anwar Habib said that in regard to those who corrupted political life before the July revolution by assuming ministerial posts or the leadership of political parties except the National Party and the socialist Misr al-Fatat Party, the socialist public prosecutor will investigate the charges brought against them within 15 days from 4 June. He said that when the socialist public prosecutor completes his investigations [words indistinct], he will send to the People's Assembly the names of those to whom the law governing the protection of the homefront and the safety of the society applies. He will also notify those to whom the law is applicable.

LEFTIST PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON PROTECTION LAW

JN051550Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1358 GMT 5 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Cairo, 5 June--The National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party has decided to abstain from political activities until its leaders meet on Sunday to consider the future of the party. The party also decided to stop issuing the newspaper AL-AHALI as of 14 June; to restrict party activities to party centers and to refuse acceptance of new members until the party constituent assembly adopts decisions in its meeting next Sunday.

In a statement issued on the subject, the party stressed that it rejects the law on the protection of the internal front and stated that this law is unconstitutional, for it runs counter to internationally acknowledged human rights. The party further stated that this law imposes political isolation, deprives citizens of their rights and places more restrictions on the press.

The party added that the law on the protection of the internal front violates Article 40 of the constitution, which stipulates that Egyptians are equal in their intellectual rights. This article also bans discrimination among Egyptians on the basis of race, religion or beliefs. The new law has created a situation in which the judicial powers are concentrated in the hands of one government employee--the socialist public prosecutor. The law has also entrusted a council and the 7-member committee--chaired by the first secretary of the Central Committee in which the ruling party enjoys an absolute majority--to be the competent organ to look into violations against citizens' rights.

The party called for action through all possible legal procedures to prove the unconstitutionality of the law and cancel it. The statement further said that the constituant assembly will meet next Sunday to discuss the future of the party in light of these dangerous circumstances and to adopt legal measures to contest the constitutionality of the law on the protection of the internal front.

The party renewed its adherence to and insistence on the party's independence, the unity of its factions and the principle of noninterference in the party's internal affairs. The party also stressed that the criteria for membership should be those in the party's by-laws, which were approved in accordance with the law on political parties. [passage indistinct]

AL-AHALI PUBLISHES 'SPECIAL DOCUMENTARY ISSUE'

LD051650 [Editorial report LD] Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic on 31 May, the organ of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG] Party which reportedly has been banned twice from publication recently, devotes its entire four-page issue, entitled "Special Documentary Issue," to material intended to defend the party's policies.

In an introduction to a long document stating the party's policy issued earlier, the paper says: "On 29 March 1976 the founding members of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party submitted the party's draft program to a joint meeting of the ASU Central Committee and the People's Assembly, which was attended by 560 members. The joint meeting approved the establishment of the party on the basis of the draft program with a great majority.

"Following the promulgation of the law on parties, the party submitted the draft program to the committee provided for in the law together with the party's statutes and names of the founding members. Today we publish on these pages the draft program so that the people will know who we are.

"The party General Secretariat, in the light of party members discussions, has drawn up a new draft program to be submitted to the first Constituent Assembly next July.".

In addition to the party program, the paper publishes extracts from the party statutes; minutes of the debates at the People's Assembly Committee on Taxation in February 1978, including the statements made by the party deputies; and text of statements by party leader Khalid Muhyi ad-Din on the national and economic problems facing Egypt in response to government policy statement at the People's Assembly meeting on 29 December 1977.

AL-AHRAM INTERVIEWS ZIONIST LEADER GOLDMANN

Part One

LD021255Y Cairo Al-AHRAM in Arabic 26 May 78 pp 9, 12 LD

[Interview granted by former President of World Zionist Organization Nahum Goldmann to AL-AHRAM correspondents Makram Muhammad Ahmad and 'A'ishah 'Abd al-Ghaffar in Paris--date not given]

[Text] The old man sat in his comfortable chair and, after excusing himself, he streteched his legs on a small ottoman and began talking:

First, I would like to thank you very much for the opportunity to address the Arab world directly for the first time and through an important newspaper like yours. Indeed, throughout my 60 years of activity in the Zionist movement I have never overlooked an important fact which others did not see. From the beginning I believed that the future and security of Israel depend primarily on its ability to reach a real understanding with the Arabs so that it will become an acceptable member of the Middle Eastern countries.

I have never overlooked this fact and I never had any doubts about it. When the Balfour Declaration was issued I was only 18 years old and living in Germany. The enthusiasm of Jews was something extraordinary everywhere, for the document that was issued by the British empire declared the right of the Jews to have a national homeland on the land of Palestine. But I realized that everything would depend on the Arabs' acceptance of the establishment of a Jewish state, and I used to wonder what would be the reactions of the Arabs. They used to answer: The Arabs up to now are no more than small groups of scattered bedouins. You may wonder about Egypt, for it is the only historical entity in the area. But Egypt is under British administration and there is no reason for concern.

The realization of the importance of Arab acceptance to the future of Israel, and which has been with me since I was 18 years old, does not absolve me today from directing criticism not only at the leaders of Israel but also at the leaders of the Zionist movement, including myself. Indeed, we did not make enough effort to conduct a dialog with the Arabs and to reach together a formula for common existence. Naturally, many things contributed to this: Those who were in charge of the Zionist movement or in Israel were all Western Jews, whether European or Americans. The role of the eastern Jews in the destiny of the state has been and still is very limited; those leaders were not qualified to know anthing about the Arab except that they are a group of scattered bedouins in the deserts and plains of the Middle East.

They imagined that they can attract the Arabs by the establishment of the State of Israel--the new technology--and that they will plant in the area a modern European entity in the midst of backward ruins and will turn these plains and desert into a lush land. They exerted themselves in convincing the world of these matters, but they did not take enough trouble to learn the truth about the Arab identity and so realize that the Arabs are a nation with a long historical conscience and have a strong feeling of common destiny and are deeply aware of their role in human civilization--a nation with a strong memory. They are not, for example, like the British. The British have lost their empire, but becuase of their weak memory they have been able to overcome this reality, and what preoccupies them now is: Who will the Beatles marry?

The Jews, too, were a people without a state, and despite the strong connections their leaders had throughout the ages with many of the world policy-making quarters, it was difficult for them, after emerging from European ghettos, to behave like a state. Once Hammarskjold complained about the attitude of some of the Israeli leaders. I told him: The Jews have lived without a state for 2,000 years. They lived restricted in closed ghettos. Ages must pass before they learn now to behave and to practice international relations. Kissinger too has a similar opinion. He told me--although I objected to his method of solving the problem--that during his talks with Rabin he was only surprised by some calculations relating to domestic balances in Israel and that he found himself compelled to tell Rabin: "Israel might have its own internal calculations, but certainly it does not have any foreign policy."

Also, I cannot exempt the Arabs from their share of the blame when they rejected the partitioning resolution. But in any case all this is just history. What I wanted to say at the beginning of this meeting is that we did not make a real effort to understand the Arab personality.

[Question] We do not wish to discuss the past with you, but would like you to come back to the present situation. Despite the Egyptian peace initiative, so far we cannot discern anything to indicate a positive development inside Israel toward peace. The problem, in my opinion, is not Begin, although he is a major factor in the delay. But Begin would not have been able to adopt such a hard-line stand had the tendencies toward peace inside the community been strong, which, in our opinion, is a matter of greater danger. The Israelis still imagine that imposing the fait accompli will enable them to have more Arab lands.

[Answer] When I met with President as-Sadat in Paris 4 months ago I told him: Had you asked me before this initiative, "Shall I go to Jerusalem?"

I would have told you immediately going to Jerusalem would be a bold penetration of all the psychological factors that hinder peace, but you must not expect tremendous and immediate results. The matter concerns a vast legacy that burdens this generation of Israeli leaders. The persecution of Jews in the Christian West, especially in Germany, forms a great part of the psychological make-up of the Jew. Therefore, the matter needs some patience.

I know that in politics waiting for a long time is not right because, otherwise, we will be driven by events far from our objectives. But I expect that a settlement will come about in a year or 2 at most.

The whole world is worried by the Middle East problem and is eager for it to be settled. The Americans want stability in the area and want to maintain good relations with the Arabs because of their increasing need for energy. Israel has lost much ground in the United States and everybody there is convinced that As-Sadat wants peace and that Begin is the one causing the delay.

Israeli leaders will eventually have to adapt themselves to the facts of the age to realize the truth which Ben-Gurion refused to accept--that the coming time is not in favor of Israel. I am sure that the Israelis will adapt themselves to those facts with or without Begin. Personally, I have a great admiration for him. He is deeply religious and one of the most honest and sincere Israeli leaders. But the problem is that he feels that he has been promised fulfillment of a mission. He is obsessed with the idea that the God Jehovah will help him to achieve great Israel. But, as an eminent American friend of mine put it, "If Begin feels that he has been promised Judaea and Samaria, then he must wait for the help of God Jehovah but must not expect support from the Americans."

[Question] Perhaps what you said is generally true, but we cannot see inside Israel anything to support such hopes. When the Labor Party was in office there was the famous Galili document which was prepared by Meir's group--Dayan, Sapir and Galili--and which planned for the gradual annexation of Arab lands occupied after 1967. When the Likud alliance came to power, Begin surprised the whole world by his own interpretation of Resolution 242. Which other political powers in Israel could peace now rest upon?

[Answer] The situation inside Israel is different now. After the 6-day war, Meir's kitchen cabinet--Dayan, Sapir and Galili--still believed that the Arabs would not move and that the new cease-fire lines constituted ideal, secure borders for Israel. Their ideas about the Arabs were still the same: They had not yet been shocked by the heavy losses Israel suffered in the October war. But the situation now changed.

The new generations, for whom fears of Jewish persecution do not form a basic part of their psychological make-up, stand on the side of peace, and large sectors of the Israeli army now ask themselves: What comes after all these wars?

Two days before the May demonstrations [in Israel] one of the Israeli leaders contacted me and, as they were expecting these demonstrations, I asked him: How many do you think will take part. He said: 3,000 is the highest estimate. But those who came out in the demonstrations calling for peace exceeded 30,000. Maybe they did not belong to any political party, but the demonstration which marched in Israel after the October war and which caused an upheaval in Israel consisted of the same elements--young people and the IDF reserve officers and soldiers--which is even more significant.

Please don't understand from what I say that the matter will take such a long time, until these new generations reach power or its peripheries. I am confident that within 2 years at most we can say that we have peace in hand. This, however, does not mean that a comprehensive peace will be entirely achieved within 2 years. There are still critical problems. But at least we will be on the right path to peace.

[Question] In your book "The Zionist Dilemma" you cautioned against the results which current Israeli policy could lead to. You also mention that you have clearly said that the Jews lived without a state for a long time, but within a short period of time they have been able to establish a powerful state. However, the novelty of this power, which came rapidly and suddenly, has made Israeli leaders lose the facility for objectivity and sound analysis. Because of their arrogance they can no longer see the objective dimensions of the situation; they have lost the historical sense, which threatens new tragic results. This analysis, in our opinion, is still true, but it appears to us that the matter is related to things that go beyond that--to the emptiness of the Zionist idea itself. The Zionist idea has been unable to achieve for the Jews the ideal state and has been unable to face the Palestinian issue and has led the whole area into a stage of violence during which vast human resources have been squandered.

[Answer] It appears that you insist on causing me trouble with the Israeli leaders with whom I have enough troubles as it is. In a few days I will be in Israel. They are preparing there a museum in my name for the Jews in exile. They will also establish a chair in Jerusalem University for diplomatic studies that will bear my name. Moreover, they will grant me the title of honorary citizen of Tel Aviv. I wanted to remain silent; nevertheless, that psychological background of Israeli leaders is clearly explained by the period of Jewish persecution, especially in Germany (!) [notation as published] But, as I have already said, I see that the new generations are very different. What is important is that both sides should now try to work out a joint ground of mutual and true understanding.

[Question] How, as long as Begin is in power?

[Answer] Begin, Begin. I am sure that Israel will adapt itself to the new facts with or without Begin's presence because there is no alternative to that but war. The next war--should the settlement be delayed more than 2 years will be more ferocious and devastating. Perhaps we have no right to expect a coup against Begin but we must expect new elections in Israel shortly.

Part Two

LD051020Y Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 27 May 78 pp 9, 10 LD

[Text] [Question] There was much talk in the past about an attempt to arrange a meeting between you and 'Abd an-Nasir at the end of the war of attrition, but there is still ambiguity about the whole story.

[Answer] Indeed we were about to meet had it not been for Meir. The Yugoslav president proposed the idea of a meeting with 'Abd an-Nasir, and I told him that he alone could arrange it. Indeed, before too long an Egyptian official from the Paris embassy contacted my office saying that I should expect a meeting with a special envoy from President 'Abd an-Nasir. The following evening--at 2230 to be exact--Eric Rouleau, the Middle East affairs correspondent of the newspaper LE MONDE, contacted me to confirm that a special envoy, the Egyptian writer Ahmad Hamrush, had arrived in Paris a little earlier and wanted to see me immediately.

I had made arrangements to travel to Israel the following day. "Colonel" Hamrush arrived at midnight and our talks lasted more than an hour and a half. He said that President 'Abd an-Nasir would like to invite me and did not see any reason why my visit to Cairo should not be public. In fact, there was nothing to prevent me from going to Cairo with an Israeli passport if I didn't carry another passport. He also told me that the president saw no objection to notifying Meir about the visit. In Israel I first met with Abba Eban and Dayan, who supported the idea. But Meir insisted on the need for a cabinet meeting to look into the proposal.

I told her that 'Abd an-Nasir had asked me only to notify her but did not make the meeting subject to her approval. But Meir, who did not want the meeting, insisted on calling the cabinet for a meeting. I suggested to her that the matter be discussed with Sapir, Galili, Dayan and Eban--"Meir's kitchen cabinet." But she was arranging for the dialog to end before it had begun. This group believed that the status quo resulting from the 1967 war would last forever. However, Meir convened her cabinet, declaring that it would discuss military matters concerning the security of Israel in order to hide the facts. The meeting ended by rejecting the proposed meeting [with 'Abd an-Nasir].

Indeed, I must tell you that I was wrong in asking Meir's permission. Nevertheless, the news of the meeting leaked, and that day some 70 students demonstrated before the Israeli Cabinet office blaming Meir for turning down 'Abd an-Nasir's invitation for a dialog.

But, as I have already said, the picture has now changed. Some 30,000 people have demonstrated, which means that Israeli public opinion prefers peace to land. This also means that following the peace initiative the world's conviction of the Arabs' desire for peace has increased. Unless Begin responds, deep changes will take place inside Israel.

A few weeks before his death 'Abd an-Nasir once again asked me to conduct a dialog and renewed his invitation to me to visit Cairo as president of the World Zionist Congress. But the meeting did not take place because of his death. Nevertheless, I cannot be sure that reaching a peace agreement between the Arabs and Israel during his time was possible. Also, I am not sure that 'Abd an-Nasir could have acted the same way As-Sadat acted when he went to Jerusalem. All in all, before the initiative the Israelis and the Jews were fully convinced that there was not a single Arab that wanted peace with Israel. They used to criticize me strongly and accuse me of being very stupid because I called for an Arab-Israeli dialog. Now hundreds of thousands of Jews, as well as the whole world, are fully convinced that As-Sadat wants peace.

[Question] Do you believe that a peace agreement between the Arabs and Israel could have been reached during the time the Labor Party was ruling in Israel, and that all the obstacles have come because Begin clings to his past and because he confuses religious mythology and politics?

[Answer] Perhaps hopes for peace might somehow have been greater with the Labor Party. But even these hopes were prejudiced by the Labor Party leaders' limited understanding of the Arab personality and their adoption of such an extremist attitude that the difference between their stands and the stands of Begin toward the problem were limited and marginal.

Nonetheless, the basic factor in the Israeli stand will remain dependent on the developments that will take place in public opinion within Israel, particularly because Israeli public opinion is strongly influenced by the attitude of the United States.

The Egyptian initiative has been the factor in the current substantial change in the U.S. attitude. For 30 years Israel's Arab policy could be summed up in one point: imposing the status quo and waiting for the Arabs to come to declare their acceptance of all the Israeli conditions. Because of the cold war and for reasons related to the Americans' rejection of Egyptian domestic and foreign policies during the sixties, U.S. aid to Israel continued to be based on supporting this attitude and sought to perpetuate the state of no peace, no war. But now the picture is quite different. Israeli public opinion is following developments of the U.S. attitude with extreme concern. I am sure that nobody in Israel supports a rift in U.S.-Israeli relations for the sake of Begin, even though it may appear otherwise to you.

[Question] But all evidence indicates that Begin is becoming more powerful.

[Answer] This is not quite true. In addition to the peace demonstrations, which have now become organized into a continuing political movement, Begin recently suffered two major political defeats:

First, there was the choice of Navon as head of state despite Begin's opposition. Begin wanted the post for his friend (?Rimalt), but he was defeated in the voting. I know Navon and we are old friends. He is an Eastern Jew and knows the Arabs well and speaks Arabic fluently. He is also one of those who are enthusiatic about the importance of an Arab-Israeli understanding as a condition for the security and future of Israel.

In fact, the Israeli constitution does not vest much power in the head of state; his role is very limited. Also, I do not expect a rift between the head of state and the prime minister. There is no doubt that Navon prefers the seat of the head of state to resigning or going back to his business. But the choice of Navon in itself was a defeat for Begin.

The second defeat was the selection of a prominent Labor Party member to become president of the Jewish Fund for Settlement and Absorption, which is one of the most important establishments of the Jewish state.

[Question] If the Jews abroad believe that the present peace opportunity should not be lost, what role can world Jewry play, especially since it is well known that Israel would not have been established if it were not for the Jews abroad? You, for example, what can you offer? We all know that you were the basic factor in the conclusion of the reparations agreement with Germany, the agreement that enabled Israel to obtain $8 billion with which it was able to rebuild the infrastructure of the state--airports, roads, ports and housing.

[Answer] First, as I have already said, we hope, through our joint efforts with the Americans, to bring about a change inside Israel. There is no more clear example of this than the attitude adopted by Senator Ribicoff at the U.S. Senate debates.

Second, we have direct relations with the Israeli Government. Every time I go there I hold prolonged talks with the prime minister--whoever he may be--in order to convince him of the importance of expediting the conclusion of peace with the Arabs.

Ben-Gurion, who for a long time disagreed with me regarding the value of the future for Israel, was in his last days fully convinced of the need to return to the Arabs all the lands occupied in 1967 with the exception of Jerusalem, although I have my own point of view on Jerusalem. As for Eshkol, I had a strong understanding with him. He was indeed a supporter of peace. But my understanding with Meir and Begin is less.

I met with Begin once last December and our talks continued for more than 2 hours. There were many points of difference between us, but at the end of the talks he asked me to remain totally silent for 4 months so that I would not spoil everything. Indeed, I remained silent in the hope that he would behave well. But now I am talking and do not stop criticizing him. I had a long talk with Dayan, too. But Dayan always had his independent views. To me he represents the "lone wolf." But Dayan always had the courage to change his views at the suitable moment.

Generally, the role of world Jewry is limited to expressing our views, but we cannot decide on their [the Israelis'] behalf. Therefore, there is constant tension in our relations. They always accuse me of trying to project the weak side of the Israeli stand and say that I do not stop criticizing them and accusing them of losing their historical sense of the future.

[Question] But don't you believe that the vast accumulation of arms that Israel has built up from the United States will enable it, even if only for a limited period of time, to launch a large-scale action free of American influence, especially since the balance of military power is in Israel's favor?

[Answer] I cannot answer this question because I have no experience in problems of armament and war.

[Question] But we are not discussing the question of arms with you, but the political impact on peaceful trends in Israel of the accumulation of arms there.

[Answer] I believe that in the interest of achieving peace it is necessary for the Arabs to be sure of their ability to defend themselves. What the Arabs say about the need to strike a balance in the military power of both sides is logical. This is the only thing I can say.

[Question] Since Kissinger concluded the disengagement of forces agreements, and despite the Egyptian initiative, matters are still faltering. Will a statement on the principles of a settlement be issued, or will the talks tend toward dealing with the basic problems of the conflict one by one? How do you imagine the settlement will come about?

[Answer] First, I did not strongly welcome Kissinger's method of resolving the conflict. He spent 3 and 1/2 weeks shuttling between the capitals of the Middle East to conclude the Golan agreement, an agreement that deals only with 12 square miles of occupied land. I remember saying then that we will have to wait until the return of the Messiah if we wait for Kissinger to deal with the problem of all the occupied Arab lands in this manner. Therefore, all efforts must be devoted to reaching a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, a settlement covering all the fronts. And until such a settlement is reached, what is required first is that Israel clearly declare that Resolution 242 means withdrawal on all fronts. The resolution, despite the difference between the English text and the French text, indeed means withdrawal from all three fronts; it absolutely does not mean the interpretation on which Begin now insists.

Perhaps there is a need to make some slight changes in the boundaries for reasons of security, but these alterations should be voluntary and should be of a mutual nature. That is, alterations should be in the interest of Israeli security requirements as well as Arab security requirements.

[Question] But do you imagine that Egyptians could accept a permanent and established peace with Israel that would leave military settlements within their borders--settlements that are now being fortified and expanded?

[Answer] The settlements must be removed. In addition to the fact that they are absolutely unnecessary for Israeli security, Israel's security primarily depends on an Arab-Israeli understanding, supported by international guarantees. But Begin does not trust guarantees. I must admit that I can see no logic in his stand. All the peoples of the world today live under guarantees. The Germans are happy with the U.S. security umbrella, and all Europe depends on U.S. guarantees. What harm is there in Israel having security guarantees from the major powers?

In Israel they will shout: The old man has forgotten what happened in Germany. All the guarantees failed to save the Jews there. But I would reply in advance that the Arabs and the Jews are from the same Semitic family, and whatever our fears may be, security is a relative matter. President as-Sadat's initiative and the Egyptian public's response to it confirm good intentions.

Perhaps the Syrians are less warm, but as soon as peace is established in the area relations will change and a new spirit will prevail in the Middle East.

The major powers can also take part in such guarantees. Therefore, the Americans must convince the Soviets of the usefulness of going back to Geneva, because the Soviets, although they cannot contribute to the achievement of a settlement, can ruin it or delay it out of spite. Also, there must be peace agreements on all the fronts; therefore, I believe in the need for an Arab agreement.

In fact, unlike many others, I have always believed that a united Arab front is an important factor for peace in the area. I am certain now that Egypt does not want a separate peace and that the United States does not want a separate peace, because a separate peace would mean the return of the phenomenon of polarization to the Arab world and its division will be further deepened. The Soviets will find the polarization an opportunity to keep the problem alive in order to bolster their presence. This is what Egypt, the United States and the Arab oil countries do not want.

[Question] Begin is trying to bypass the Palestinian problem through his plan for self-rule and insistence on annexing the West Bank and Gaza sector to Israel in order to realize the message of the God Jehovah. In contrast, the whole world believes that unless the Palestinian problem is clearly solved a settlement becomes impossible.

[Answer] Before Begin, Meir went even further in this regard. She completely denied the existence of the Palestinian people. In fact, there was no meaning or significance to her words. Denying the existence of the Palestinians was a distortion of history that no one would believe.

There is a Palestinian problem and there is no solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict without settling it. There is a Palestinian people with an identity of its own. They are the most capable and most intelligent of the Arab peoples.

The proportion of cultured and educated people among them probably exceeds that of any other Arab people. The Palestinians have a right to decide what they want. If they believe that the PLO is their legitimate representative, Israel must accept holding a dialog with it. If they want a Palestinian state, nothing should prevent the establishment of such a state. Such a state could have political links with Jordan and, under the conditions of peace and new relations, could have economic relations with Israel. It could also be completely independent. These matters must be decided by the Palestinians themselves.

[Question] There are some who believe that the establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza would be a great danger to the security of Israel and to the defense army that has been equipped to be able to confront all the Arabs on these fronts.

[Answer] The Arab countries, the world community and the major powers can provide security guarantees, although I believe that a new Palestinian state would be in greater need of guarantees from Israel.

But let me tell you frankly that 'Arafat committed a grave error when he announced the PLO's rejection of the Egyptian initiative. Perhaps he was prompted by the Syrian stand and probably by the Palestinian extremists. But if 'Arafat had bravely declared his acceptance of the Egyptian initiative he would have put Begin and Israel in a real dilemma, and Israel would have found itself at an impasse. Palestinian rejection by the PLO and irresponsible violence have enabled Begin to sidestep the real problem.

[Question] Maybe 'Arafat miscalculated or misjudged, but Begin's lack of response to the Egyptian initiative has contributed to a hardening of extremism on the Palestinian side.

[Answer] I know that the overwhelming trend on the Palestinian side is moderate. I know this through my continued dialog with many Palestinian circles. I also know that there are extremists and moderates among the Palestinians--just as there are in Israel--but I hope that the moderate side will predominate because this will help a great deal toward achieving a fruitful settlement.

[Question] What are your views regarding the problem of Jerusalem?

[Answer] Probably Jerusalem is the most complicated problem in the settlement, but Jerusalem must remain united. The city must not be divided once again because no one will accept this. Nevertheless, the old city--Arab Jerusalem--must have its own status inside the united city. It could have a status similar to that of the Vatican inside Rome, and it should have its own passport requirements.

King Faysal used to say that he wanted to make a pilgrimage to the Al-Aqsa Mosque, but that he did not wish to take out an Israeli visa in order to visit an Arab city. These words are, somehow, logical, and a solution to this problem must be found. I believe that a special position for the Arab city inside a united Jerusalem might help to overcome this obstacle.

[Question] Why shouldn't Jerusalem become a divided city once again? Berlin is divided and both the East and the West now look upon the division as a reality and a fait accompli.

[Answer] Berlin is a different matter. In Berlin, all the parties have to be more cautious because they have to deal with the Soviets.

[Question] Finally, how do you view the future of Israel under the aegis of peace?

[Answer] Why just Israel? A few months ago, King Hassan told me: I sometimes suspect that the major powers do not wish to see an Arab-Israeli reconciliation because, should this take place and should the vast sums of money which is spent on armaments, which exceed 20 percent of the total gross national product in the area on both sides--if all this money were to be spent on development, the whole image of the Middle East would change within two generations. The Jews and the Arabs--experience, money and motivation to work--would become the real link between the North and the South, the East and the West. I also believe that peace would enable Israel to take in more immigrants. Nobody wants to immigrate to Israel now because of the constant fear of war, and immigration to Israel is now suffering from a great many problems. I am sure that the Negev could absorb large numbers of immigrants should money spent on arms be directed into the spheres of construction and irrigation development.

[Question] I do not agree with you that Jewish immigration to Israel would help to strengthen peace relations in the area as long as the Palestinians are dispersed outside the country. It is probably more logical to say: Let the Palestinians first return to their homes as this would be more conducive to peace and more useful for the future.

AL-AHRAM ON TENSION BETWEEN IRAQ, SOVIET UNION

NC0406411 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 4 Jun 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline: "Between Moscow and Baghdad," the newspaper AL-AHRAM today comments on the tension prevailing in the relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union. The paper points out that there is no room for talking about the reasons for this tension, which most probably began as a result of the reactivation of the Kurdish problem in Northern Iraq and not because of the Soviet Union's support of the military regime in Ethiopia and its hostile position toward the Eritrean liberation movement.

However, it has been noticed that many Arab states take a long time to learn the lesson and benefit from experience before putting the correct limits on their relations and policies with the Soviet Union or any other big power.

AL-AHRAM says that the suspicion which surrounds the Soviet role in a number of small bloody wars in Africa and the Soviet Union's vague and suspect attitude toward the peace efforts in the Middle East demand that we open our eyes to the designs and plots that are manifesting themselves. This makes it necessary for us to stress the need to deal with the Soviet Union on the basis of respect for the independent national will without interference, pressure or incitement. When Arab political consciousness reaches this conviction, this might then be the beginning of a sound common Arab policy.

INFORMATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM FRG VISIT

NC0521431 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 5 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpts] Minister of Information and Culture 'Abd al-Mun'im as-Sawi returned to Cairo this evening after representing Egypt at the opening of the Egyptian archeological exhibition in Essen, West Germany, last Thursday.

As-Sawi said that he had an oral message for President as-Sadat from FRG President Walter Scheel in reply to the oral message which he had conveyed to the FRG president from President as-Sadat. He said that Scheel's message expresses his own personal full support and strong friendship for President as-Sadat and the Egyptian people. He added that the message also expresses the German people's full support and strong friendship for the Egyptian people.

MINISTER OF STATE GHALI LEAVES FOR NIGER

NC031520Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1128 GMT 3 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 June--Butrus Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has left Cairo for Niamey, the capital of Niger, at the head of an Egyptian delegation to attend the meetings of the permanent committee for Arab-African solidarity. The meetings will begin on Monday. The committee will discuss what has been achieved in the field of Arab-African cooperation and ways to strengthen this cooperation.

During the committee meetings, Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali will deliver an important speech underscoring Etypt's firm principles regarding Arab-African cooperation and means of consolidating it.

Dr Ghali is accompanied by Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the African Department, and Ambassador 'Ala' Khayrat, director of Dr Ghali's office.

CHIEF OF STAFF RECEIVES YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

NC041600Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1522 GMT 4 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 June--Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Muhammad 'Ali Fahmi today at noon received in his office Yugoslav Ambassador to Cairo Aleksandar Bozovic.

The meeting, which lasted for about an hour, was attended by the Yugoslav military attache in Cairo.

U.S. GIVES BACKING ON NATURAL RESOURCES CLAIM

NC040625Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 4 Jun 78 NC

[Text] During his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Washington, Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil received U.S. support for Egypt's position and legal right to its oil resources in the occupied Egyptian territories and territorial waters.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance affirms in a letter he handed to Foreign Minister Kamil that the United States rejects Israel's exploitation of the natural resources in the occupied territories in accordance with the 1949 Geneva agreements and the Hague agreement.

The letter says that the United States supports the decision of the UN General Assembly and that it announced this in 1967.

The United States promised to hold contacts with the Israeli Government to prompt it to stop such activities and to draw its attention to the gravity of such measures.

DELEGATES BEGIN ARRIVING FOR ECONOMIC MEETING

Kuwaiti Minister, Others

JN060840Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 June--Kuwaiti Finance Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Atiqi arrived in Baghdad today to participate in the meetings of the 31st ordinary session of the Arab Economic Unity Council scheduled to begin today.

In a statement upon his arrival, Dr al-'Atiqi expressed his hope that the conferees will adopt positive resolutions compatible with the aspirations of the Arab people for progress in utilizing their resources and for achieving integration and cooperation among the Arab countries.

He also expressed his hope that there would be a quorum during the meetings regarding the establishment of the Arab company for investment. The establishment of this company will constitute an important link in the chain of Arab economic integration, the Kuwaiti minister added.

Other delegations also arrived in Baghdad today to participate in these meetings. These included: the Egyptian delegation under Midhat 'Abd al-'Aziz, Ministry of Economy under secretary; the Libyan delegation under Sudayl al-Bishari, Libya's representative at the Arab Economic Unity Council; Dr Khalil Hasan Khalil, Arab League representative; Muhammad al-'Abbasi Aba as-Sa'id, representative of the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science; and 'Ali Mudar, Somalia's representative at the council.

PDRY Minister

JN060843Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad--PDRY Finance Minister Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah arrived here today at the head of a delegation to attend the meetings of the 31st session of the Arab Economic Unity Council. He expressed his pleasure at visiting Iraq and participating in the council meetings. In a statement to INA he described the council as the only Arab framework for Arab efforts to create an integrated Arab economy.

Somali Minister

JN051340Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1227 GMT 5 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 June--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, met here today with Brig Gen Mohamed Ibrahim, Somali minister of commerce.

During the meeting the discussion revolved around trade relations and economic cooperation between the two friendly countries.

The Somali commerce minister arrived in Baghdad at dawn today to attend the 31st ordinary session of the Arab Economic Unity Council which will begin here tomorrow.

HAMMADI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM YUGOSLAV COUNTERPART

JN060804Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 6 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 June--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has received a written message from Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec. The message was conveyed to Dr Hammadi by the Yugoslav ambassador in Baghdad during their meeting here today. Hammadi and the Yugoslav ambassador discussed the current preparations for the conference of the foreign ministers of the nonalined countries scheduled to be held in Belgrade in July.

TRADE MINISTER RETURNS FROM SCANDINAVIAN TOUR

JN041955Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1910 GMT 4 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 June--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Baghdad this evening at the end of a 10-day official visit to the Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Sweden and Finland.

The Revolution Command Council member stated that the visit was aimed at developing bilateral relations with these countries in the various spheres, particularly in trade, and economic, industrial and technical cooperation. The delegation's meetings with Danish officials resulted in the signing of joint minutes determining the scope of cooperation. These minutes provide a suitable formula for an agreement on economic and technical cooperation. A new accord on trade, and on economic, industrial and technical cooperation was signed between Iraq and Sweden.

The minister further stated that in the press statement issued at the end of the Iraqi delegation's visit to Finland, it was decided to raise the chairmanship of the joint committee to the ministerial level and to hold the committee's next meeting in Helsinki next September. Concluding his statement, the Iraqi trade minister described the results of his Scandinavian tour as fruitful and said that it paved the way for better cooperation with these countries.

RCC VICE CHAIRMAN RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

JN041214Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 June--Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman, received Anatoliy Barkovskiy, Soviet ambassador in Baghdad this afternoon. Ways to develop the cordial relations of friendship existing between Iraq and the Soviet Union were discussed during the meeting which was attended by 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, Foreign Ministry under secretary.

TANZANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN012054Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 2048 GMT 2 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 June--Tanzanian minister of state at the president's office, Abdullah Natepe, arrived in Baghdad this evening at the head of an official delegation for a visit to Iraq which will last several days. During its stay, the Tanzanian delegation will have talks with the Iraqi officials on developing the relations between the two countries and strengthening cooperation between them.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES PAKISTANI, CONGO AMBASSADORS

JN051003Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 5 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 June--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi this morning received the Pakistani ambassador in Baghdad. During the meeting, the ambassador conveyed a message addressed to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr from Chief Martial Law Administrator Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Hammadi and the ambassador discussed certain aspects of the relations between the two friendly countries.

Dr Hammadi also received today Albert Foungui, ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo in Baghdad. During the meeting, they discussed relations between the two countries.

HUSAYN PRESIDES OVER MEETING ON MICROWAVE PROJECT

JN042025Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Jun 78 JN

[Text] This afternoon His Majesty King Husayn presided over a meeting of those in charge of the joint expanded microwave project, the implementation of which is supervised by the Special Telecommunications Directorate of the Ministry of Defense. The meeting was held at the armed forces general command headquarters.

His majesty was briefed on the microwave project by representatives of the various departments and directorates concerned with the project. His majesty was also briefed on what has been achieved so far, on the new requirements of every department and corporation and on the financial aspects of the project. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister and Minister of Defense Mudar Badran; his excellency the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; his excellency the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the minister of court; several ministers and civil and military officials.

SHARAF COMMENTS ON CHANGING ISRAELI POSITION

JN030720Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Jun 78 p 15 JN

[Excerpt] An intellectual discussion held at the Husayn Sports City was attended by members of the Society of Canadian University Professors for Peace in the Middle East and members of the Jordanian Council for International Affairs.

Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chairman of the Jordanian Council for International Affairs [and chief of the Royal Hashemite Court], began the discussion by giving the members of the guest delegation a brief account of the Middle East situation and the Arab and Jordanian positions on it. He said: The issue of peace in the Middle East is unique in that it is governed by moral and political standards.

Sharaf called for the need to apply three clear principles: acknowledgement of the territorial integrity of the states in the area, repudiation of the principle of the acquisition of land by force and the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Sharaf said that there has been a change in the positions of the two conflicting sides since the June 1967 war. For instance, it has been observed that the Arab position has been and is still changing toward moderation. In the case of Israel, it said before the 1967 war that it wanted peace, not the land, and that it wanted a fair deal for the Palestinians. After the 1967 war, however, Israel began moving away from that declared position and introducing new concepts, such as defensible borders.

Sharaf stated that when the Likud came to power, Israel adopted the theory that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were Israeli territory from historic and religious standpoints. Sharaf said that to end the deadlock in the area, Israel must "reconsider its position by accepting the principle of withdrawal from the occupied territories and recognition of the Palestinians' right to their land."

Sharaf expressed the hope that there will be a more positive transformation of public opinion in Israel, the United States and the Jewish communities in the West. Meanwhile, he added, the Arabs must concentrate on solidarity and building their intrinsic power to face any developments which might arise in the future and to change the equation of force in the area.

SIILASVUO, MINISTERS DISCUSS ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

NC051138Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Jun 78 NC

[Text] This week has begun with official and political activity dealing mainly with the situation in southern Lebanon and with preparations for the entry of Lebanese Army forces into the area. A meeting for this purpose was held at Government House at noon today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss. Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus, Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman, chief coordinator of UN emergency forces in the Middle East Gen Ensio Siilasvuo, his political adviser Mr (Brito), Army Commander Staff Brig Gen Victor Khuri, Chief of Staff Col Munir Turbay, Director General of the Internal Security Forces Staff Col Ahmad al-Haj and other officials also attended the meeting. Discussions at this meeting dealt with the timetable for the Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon and for the entry of Lebanese forces into the area, in accordance with an integrated security plan.

After the meeting Minister Butrus said, in reply to a question about the entry of the Lebanese Army into southern Lebanon, that today's meeting had nothing to do with the army's entry into the south. It concerned the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution, including Israel's withdrawal on 13 June and the measures which must be taken to implement it, and coordination with the Lebanese authorities in this connection.

General Sillasvuo said: I met with the prime minister, the defense minister, the interior minister and the army commander. The discussion dealt with the final stage of the Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon. We discussed the various aspects of this withdrawal and the work of the UN forces in this area. We also discussed the expected entry of the Lebanese Army into the area and the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty to southern Lebanon.

Al-Huss Comments on Army Role

NC051115Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpts] In a statement he made yesterday, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said that the government's current task basically centers on two subjects: southern Lebanon and the army. He confirmed there was a decision to dispatch the army to southern Lebanon and there were contacts and consultations to insure this.

He said that at the Latakia summit meeting Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad favored the principle of dispatching Lebanese regular army units to southern Lebanon. Prime Minister al-Huss said that three problems have delayed the dispatch of the army: the status of the Lebanese Army units in the south, insuring the means of communications and passage of the army units and rebuilding the army.

LEBANESE, ARAB DETERRENT FORCES MEET 5 JUNE

NC051116Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Jun 78 NC

[Text] A broad security meeting was held this morning at the Defense Ministry, attended by Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus, Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman, Army Commander Staff Brig Gen Victor Khuri, Chief of Staff Col Munir Turbay, Director General of the Internal Security Forces Col Ahmad al-Haj, commander of the Arab deterrent forces Lt Col Sami al-Khatib, commander of the Syrian forces operating within the Arab deterrent forces Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, chief of the intelligence service of the Syrian forces in Lebanon Lt Col Muhammad Ghanim and a number of officers.

The discussions dealt with the various aspects of the security situation. They also dealt with the practical steps of the coordination plan for the whole of Lebanon, particularly the south, between the army and the Internal Security Forces on the one hand, and the Arab deterrent forces on the other.

PHALANGIST, LIBERAL FORCES CLASH IN BEIRUT SUBURB

NC051511Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1359 GMT 5 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpt] Beirut, 5 June--There were more clashes today between elements of the Phalangist Party militia and the National Liberal Party militia in Lebanon. Both belong to the Lebanese Front, which is under the chairmanship of Camille Sham'un, the leader of the National Liberal Party.

These clashes started this morning in Al-Hadath, one of Beirut's southeastern suburbs. They came to an end but were renewed at noon. There were several casualties on both sides.

Leaders Meet, Issue Statement

NC052025Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 5 Jun 78 NC

[Text] A meeting was held this evening at the Phalangist headquarters in Al-Hadath under the chairmanship of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil. The meeting was attended by Marun al-Hilu, who represented the National Liberal Party, (?two members of the organization) and representatives from the Phalangist and National Liberal Parties.

Discussion during the meeting centered on the security situation in Al-Hadath in the wake of the regrettable incidents. It was agreed to form a joint security force to prevent any excesses and to deal with anyone who disturbs security.

A joint statement was issued after the meeting by the Phalangist headquarters in Al-Hadath and the National Liberal Party branch in Al-Hadath. The statement reads: To the honorable inhabitants and (?fighters) of Al-Hadath. During a meeting of party leaders in Al-Hadath under the chairmanship of the commander of the unified Lebanese forces, it was agreed that a joint force of the Lebanese forces will assume control of security and tackle any excesses. Thus, everyone is requested to abide by the following:

1. To remove all armed presence.

2. To show restraint. Anyone who does not will be subject to any one of the penalties, which include shooting without warning any armed person, or anyone who contemplates committing any act detrimental to the security mission entrusted to the joint force.

CHRISTIAN LEADERS MEET WITH MARONITE PATRIARCH KHURAYSH

NC051547Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Jun 78 NC

[Text] A meeting was held today at the Maronite Patriarchate in Bkirki under the chairmanship of Maronite Patriarch Antonius Butrus Khuraysh, attended by former President Camille Sham'un, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, deputies Tony Franjiyah, Amin al-Jumayyil, George Sa'adah, Pierre Dakkash, Sim'an ad-Duwayhi and a number of other personalities.

After the meeting a statement was issued in which the conferees called for the reinforcement of the security and army forces in Lebanon, particularly in Shakka and Al-Batrun and the surrounding areas. They also called for the establishment of security and the enforcement of law all over Lebanon. A committee was formed to discuss the situation in the northern province and to adopt the necessary measures to prevent the occurrence of any dispute and to consolidate stability and strengthen Lebanese unity.

BA'TH PARTY REGIONAL COMMAND CONDEMNS EGYPTIAN, IRAQI REGIMES

JN031555Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpts] Beirut, 3 June--The Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Lebanon has welcomed the results of the important meeting which took place between President Hafiz al-Asad and President Ilyas Sarkis in Latakia. This welcome came in a statement released by the official spokesman of the Regional Command following a meeting held here today.

The statement said that the results of the meeting stress the need to exert more effort and more struggle for the complete and total liberation of southern Lebanon from the Zionist occupation. This task must be considered a principal means for mobilizing all powers and potentials. This task, the statement said, should be placed above all other issues and considerations.

The statement praised the firm and principled stand taken by Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad toward Lebanon, and said: By this stand Syria has demonstrated the extent of its pan-Arab commitment as well as its complete readiness to provide more services and make more sacrifices for the sake of the liberation of Lebanese territory. The Regional Command welcomed the positive measures which will be adopted in order to entrench the pillars of security and restore the sovereignty of the legitimate authority over all Lebanese territory, particularly in the south.

The statement condemned the arbitrary measures and oppressive acts undertaken by As-Sadat's defeatist regime against the progressive national forces, which reject the policy of capitulation and defeatism followed by the ruler of Egypt. The statement said that the Regional Command sees in this suppressive policy a new attempt to silence the Arab voices which oppose As-Sadat's capitulatory regime, terrorize the forces of struggle and thereby implement the Zionist-imperialist-As-Sadat solution--a solution which was rejected by the masses of our people in Egypt and the whole of the Arab homeland.

In its statement, the Regional Command condemned the new liquidation campaigns undertaken by the Iraqi regime against the pan-Arab and progressive forces. It said that the liquidation campaign that has begun in Baghdad is not isolated from the one which started in Cairo. Both are coordinated and planned by U.S. imperialism, which gave the fascist regimes in Iraq and Egypt their roles. The Regional Command appealed to all pan-Arab and progressive forces in the Arab homeland and the world to stand in the face of this campaign, condemn it and work ceaselessly to support the struggle of the Iraqi people against the forces of murder and terrorism represented by the At-Tikriti regime.

The Regional Command called for the adoption of practical steps against the arbitrary fascist regime as well as for a boycott and a condemnation of the regime before all Arab and international quarters. It also warned against the terrorist scheme conducted by the Iraqi and Egyptian regimes and described it as part of the [words indistinct] scheme which seeks to liquidate and [words indistinct] the whole region to the colonialist influence.

DAMASCUS DAILY COMMENTS ON U.S. QUESTIONS TO ISRAEL

JN060750Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 Jun 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the U.S. questions [to Israel] and the future, the newspaper TISHRIN writes: Washington's questions give As-Sadat the answers he is looking for through the process of his separate talks. Last Sunday, during the Israeli cabinet meeting, Moshe Dayan presented a report on the political situation. In his report, Dayan pointed out that the future of the West Bank could be discussed, should its return to Jordan be involved. The U.S. questions will open the door to Israeli questions; namely, is As-Sadat capable of adopting decisions on behalf of others? And, how can As-Sadat negotiate if he does not have Jordanian or Palestinian authorization?

Israel has presented a plan for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip involving local Israeli-Jordanian-Palestinian representation and providing that the matter be reconsidered at the end of a 5-year period. Israel also rejected the U.S. plan proposing a general referendum at the end of the 5-year period. Israel's rejection is due to its fear that the referendum would lead to an independent Palestinian state. The paper adds: The U.S. questions were meticulously drafted so that their answers would not involve any deviation from Israel's basic position. Israel has not been asked whether it would undertake to withdraw during a period of 5 years; rather, it has been asked to agree to adopt a decision during a period of 5 years so that the question of sovereignty would not be left pending indefinitely.

DAMASCUS RADIO REPORTS ON LEBANESE EVENTS, PLANS

JN042053Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Jun 78 JN

[Text] The command of the Lebanese national confrontation front [Jabhat al-muwajahah al-wataniyah] has praised the results of the Al-Asad-Sarkis meeting. The front said that the results show complete similarity of viewpoints on all issues discussed. In a statement issued by the front, the command stressed the need for more such meetings so as to continue the march of peace and strengthen the security of Lebanon.

On another level, civilian and military officials tomorrow will take the first practical steps to define means to facilitate the entry of the Lebanese Army into the southern region. The SANA correspondent says that a meeting for this purpose will be held tomorrow in the Lebanese Ministry of National Defense. The meeting will discuss important issues, including the steps necessary to insure the entry of the Lebanese Army into the south and the roads to be used by the Lebanese Army to reach its positions there. The meeting will also discuss the timing of the army's movement toward the south and the contacts to be made with the other sides to agree on joint steps in this regard.

Press reports say that General Ensio Siilasvuo, coordinator of the UN peace-keeping forces in the Middle East, is expected to arrive in Beirut tomorrow. Reports say that he will discuss with Lebanese officials issues related to the entry of Lebanese Army forces into southern Lebanon and their assigned positions in the south.

On the security situation, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss met today with Interior Minister Salah Salman, who assured him that all reports indicate increasing security in all Lebanese areas.

Comments on Al-Asad-Sarkis Talks

JN052140Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Jun 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The decisions of the Latakia summit are now being implemented. The implementation began when the Lebanese Cabinet held its meeting after the return of the Lebanese president to Beirut on Thursday. The purpose was to define the necessary steps to insure the entry of the Lebanese Army in the south, to impose stability and security on all the Lebanese regions and eventually to strengthen the peace march.

After the important results of the Latakia summit and the positive atmosphere which was created among most of the Lebanese parties as a result of the Al-Asad-Sarkis meetings, the second step was for Lebanon to move militarily in the south and to pool and direct the efforts of the legal Lebanese authorities toward sending Lebanese military forces to the south. That was the main issue in the Lebanese file at the Latakia summit.

In order for developments to take their natural course in fraternal Lebanon and for the legal authorities to be able to assume all their responsibilities after imposing their respect and authority, the card must fall which is still in the hand of the enemy and in the hand of certain parties conniving with the enemy. These parties are working for the destruction of Lebanon and against the Lebanese people's interests. The fact that Lebanon remains under the Israeli occupation which began last March causes great concern for the Lebanese authorities, prevents them from moving freely on the internal and external levels and hinders their attempts to bring peace to all Lebanon. The occupation also helped the anarchists and the agitators to escalate the tension in the south and activate armed operations of destruction.

The enemy and its supporters are exploiting the issue of the south. This will endanger the security of Lebanon and its territorial integrity unless the Lebanese authorities can stop this exploitation. Lebanon wants to get rid of the civil war and restore the nation's health. Lebanon cannot bear the Israeli occupation of part of its territory which leave the other parts unstable; this will shake its peace march and cause a new war.

Lebanon will not be alone in facing these challenges because Syria, which rushed to the aid of the Lebanese people and averted the implementation of the grand international plot against the Arab nation through Lebanon, will not allow Arab and Lebanese blood to be shed again on the good land of Lebanon. Syria will not allow any internal or external quarter to work against Lebanon and its people. The Latakia decisions are very important, but the speedy implementation of these decisions is even more important because it will help achieve a rapid withdrawal of the aggressive Israeli forces and will enable the government to reassert its authority in the southern region, and hence in all the regions of fraternal Lebanon.

KHADDAM ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ON SYRIAN POLICY

JN052100Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Jun 78 JN

[Text] At 1800 today the People's Assembly held a meeting under Speaker Mahmud Hadid. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi and the other ministers. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam made a statement during the meeting on Syrian policy on the Arab and international levels.

He also answered a number of questions put forward by the members of the assembly. Khaddam said that his treatment of Syria's Arab and foreign policy reflects the government's commitment to its principles in its political action. The principles, he said, constitute the framework and the basis for this action.

Mr Khaddam said that a strong internal front is the firm and clear basis for our foreign policy. He added that our foreign policy with its pan-Arab and progressive aims requires changes in Syria's internal policy. He said that our firm decisions to continue to have a pan-Arab position require us to be more self-reliant--to rely on our own capabilities and resources. We must have this self-reliance because of the nature of the struggle we are waging and the dimensions and directions of this struggle.

On the Arab level, Khaddam stressed the need to resist a policy of capitulation which seeks to destroy the Palestinian cause and perpetuate the occupation--a situation which gives the Zionist enemy great gains. This policy, he added, creates a state of disintegration in the Arab homeland.

Mr Khaddam spoke about strengthening the means of struggle of the Arab masses and widening the base for confrontation and steadfastness in order to guarantee for the Arab nation the strength to confront the various plots and challenges from the Zionists and the imperialists and to achieve our goals. Mr Khaddam said that we are part of an Arab nation which has its national concerns. We are facing a closely united group of enemies represented by Zionism, imperialism, disintegration and backwardness. Our responsibility toward the struggle in our homeland and for our national existence demands great sacrifices from us so that we may be worthy of our aims. The nature of our enemies, he added, demands that we have the ability to strike at them and hold our own in the arena of struggle. He said that we are practicing political action with unlimited self-confidence.

Mr Khaddam said: Our resistance to the U.S. plot and the imperialist policy and our confrontation with this policy throughout the Arab world, despite the pressures placed upon us, cannot be expressed verbally but is carried out in a practical way. This is what we are doing and we do it not appease this or that side but because the question is one of principle, to guarantee the aims for which we struggle. Mr Khaddam said that we will work to strengthen Arab solidarity in a way that will promote effective mobilization of Arab resources against the enemy and its expansionist plots. This is our understanding of Arab solidarity and this is what we mean by mobilization in the face of a fateful struggle and of pooling our resources to wage this struggle.

Mr Khaddam spoke about Arab unity and said that this issue must always be considered our primary cause, because most of our difficulties and problems are a result of disintegration and disunity; these have made our nation weak in the face of our enemies. Unity will return us to our historical role as a nation which has had to bear cultural and humanitarian responsibilities throughout history.

On international politics, Khaddam said that the interconnections of international relations and interests are now well known. This gives meaning to the policy of international detente for the achievement of which the Soviet Union is struggling. He said our stand on all international issues is a principled stand.

The foreign minister spoke of Syria's active role in explaining the Arab cause, exposing the true nature of Zionism, isolating the Israeli enemy on the international scene and exposing his expansionist and aggressive plots.

KHADDAM SPEAKS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAQ, ERITREA

JN052200Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 5 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpt] In reply to a question by the members of the People's Assembly on Syria's relations with Iraq, Mr Khaddam made it clear that there have been no new developments in the situation in Baghdad and its policy. The efforts which were exerted by Algeria and some other Arab sides have not succeeded in convincing the Baghdad rulers to join the steadfastness front.

He said that Iraqi-Soviet relations are passing through their worst stage. There are serious moves to cancel the Iraqi-Soviet agreement and expel the Soviet experts, Khaddam added.

On the Eritrean issue, Mr Khaddam said that Syria stands by the side of the Eritrean revolution and is offering military, financial and political aid to this revolution because of its conviction of the right of the Eritrean people to independence and freedom.

CABINET BRIEFED ON LATAKIA TALKS, CONDUCTS BUSINESS

JN051645Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Jun 78 JN

[Text] During its meeting today under Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, the cabinet was briefed by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on the visit of Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis to Syria and the results reached as a result of this visit.

The cabinet also discussed the project concerning the establishment of a vocational training center for oil industries as part of the Syrian Arab Oil company in Ar-Rumaylan and approved the project. The cabinet also discussed the draft law for companies in the joint sector.

GDR DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN041655Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in Damascus this afternoon on a 5-day visit to Syria. He was received by Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Jamil Shayya, the GDR ambassador in Damascus and a number of chiefs of diplomatic missions from the socialist countries.

In an exclusive statement upon arrival, Mr Kleiber said that he was very pleased to visit Syria for the second time. He affirmed the GDR's stand by the side of the Arab people's struggle against Israeli aggression, for the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and for the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Concluding his statement, Mr Kleiber expressed his hope that the meetings of the third session of the Syrian-GDR joint committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation would result in extending the roots of the economic cooperation between the two friendly countries.

ALGERIA

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES ALGERIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LD041200Y Tripoli JANA in English 0805 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, June 3, JANA--Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great al-Fatah Revolution, and President Boumediene, the president of the Revolutionary Council of Algeria, tonight met the members of Algerian National People's Assembly.

The meeting was attended by Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, the secretaries of foreign affairs, industry and planning; the ambassador of the Jamahiriyah to Algeria; the president of the National People's Assembly and the Algerian ministers.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi delivered a speech at the meeting. Following is the full text of the speech:

It is a great honour for me and for the Libyan delegation to be with you, now, within the National People's Assembly. I am grateful for this historic chance which has been accorded to me to be with you and speak to you.

I wish to express my gratitude to the struggler President Houari Boumediene for the invitation and the welcome. I also wish to express my gratitude to the chairman and members of the National People's Assembly for this reception and through you I greet the brotherly Algerian people for their warm and fraternal welcome extended to us.

Although I do not believe in the theory of parliamentary deputation for a people may not be represented, I wish to state that there are real mutual bases of the two revolutions of Algeria and Libya in that both revolutions are headed towards fulfilling establishment of people's rule. [sentence as received] During my visit to sisterly Algeria, I have witnessed socialist transformations and popular aspirations of the Algerian revolution which must, in the end of the transitional period, lead to establishment of the people's rule which is the objective of the Algerian revolution.

The Algerian revolution can only be a popular revolution because it is basically the revolution of the entire Algerian people. Pardon me for expressing myself thus at this moment.

When we come to Algeria, free independent Algeria whose affairs are run by its own children, we feel it as a dream come true because in the near past we and the whole world used to regard it as an unattainable dream and goal. But here we see come true the freedom, Arabism and Islam of Algeria.

Colonialism, misguided by its power and length of occupation period, tried to assure the whole world that Algeria was French. This colonialist country in question went into wars to realize this false dictum but to no avail. Meanwhile the Algerian people backed by the Arab nation was fighting a decent holy war to emphasize the everlasting fact, which is Arabism of Algeria. France, who cherished the slogan "Algerie Francaise," proved to be lying and the Algerian people who raised the slogan "Algeria is Arabic" proved to be truthful. Here is Algeria Arabic. Throughout the Arab nation, Arabs, as individuals, spared no effort during the Algerian liberation war to contribute to its victory over colonialism. However, the world and the Arab nation alike pay homage and respect to the unique and heroic role of the Algerian people which attained its independence by force and was not given it at the negotiations table. The Algerian people which has paid a dear price never accepted to assign any parts of its soil or accept anything which might affect its sovereignty. No doubt the Algerian revolution is the outcome of Arab contemporary history.

Now that Algeria, thank God, has become free with its destiny in the hands of its children, the Algerian struggle for freedom has reaffirmed Arab unity. We must not forget this fact after the victory of Algeria.

This fact is the unity of the Arab nation; the unity of destiny and the unity of goals. Unity has a common enemy. That is why the Algerian revolution faces tasks which are in conformity with the fact affirmed by this revolution, namely the unity of the Arab nation. The masses of the Arab nation, the freedom-loving people and unionists of the Arab nation have high expectations of the influence of Algeria which she must use in the arena of Arab unity, because Algeria is not an insignificant part of the Arab entity that can be ignored. Algeria shoulders a large share of the historical and nationalist tasks. It is part of the Algerians' loyalty to the nation that the nation should not be deprived of the moral and material weight of Algeria in the battle of Arab unity, which is the battle of Arab destiny. Even if the Arab countries become free and independent and even if they become popular and socialist, as in Algeria and Libya, in reality they are still mere scraps of paper in a world ruled by giants, in a world which recognises only force, in a world which rejects the rights of man and denies the weak their place in the sun. Whatever magnificent experiments our countries make domestically and whatever radical transformations they achieve in the social and political fields, for their citizens all these achievements will remain at the mercy of the winds if they are not part of a strong entity which takes its place among the giants in the world. The world around us has been transformed into strong ideological, political, economic and military camps.

An aggression against Luxembourg, which is the smallest NATO country with a population of few hundred thousand, is regarded as an aggression on the U.S.A., France and Britain because Luxembourg is a part of an ideological entity which is the Christian world, a part of the capitalist camp and a member of NATO.

For example, a provocation against a small Warsaw Pact state is a provocation against the Soviet Union. Why? Because any small state in the Warsaw Pact is a part of the communist camp. China has also become another giant with a quarter of the world's population. There are those who condemn Hinduism and the Hindus, but they have also joined the nuclear club through India. Europe, under NATO's umbrella, has turned into a political and economic bloc through the European Economic Community.

What remains of the world? Only tiny states in South Asia, scraps of paper called Arab countries, small states where American monopolies live, while fascist forces develop in Latin America.

This is the world today. The strong have the right of veto in the Security Council on all resolutions and this just because they are strong. The powerful are those who use the atom for all the ends they aspire to without being subject to control. The powerful are those without whose sanction no problem is solved in the world.

Before all of this what can we see, we the Arabs, on this earth we live on? The Arab homeland today is a reality in the area. We, the Arabs, are in a zone considered one of the spheres of influence of the powerful states. I have mentioned the Arabs, South Asia and Latin America, and the important part, Africa. These are the zones exposed to the influence of the powerful states. Naturally they will change into spheres of influence because the situation is like that.

And because this is the law of the world and because this is its nature, it has impelled the Europeans to seek their unity, to set up the E.E.C. and to hold successive meetings in order to regroup. It has led India to join the atomic club--despite the utter misery of its people--because it must be either strong or be trampled under foot.

What is going on now in Africa and in the Arab countries is a confirmation of what I am saying. Why do French, Belgian, or American forces cross these spaces on their way to Chad or Shaba Province or the Sahara? It is because these areas are vacuums.

Who can pass through NATO's airspace or the Warsaw Pact's airspace, who can pass through China's or India's airspace? Who can intervene in a problem in Europe? Who among us can send soldiers to a problem in the heart of Europe? Are there not any popular revolutions in Europe? There are popular revolutions in Europe, a popular revolution in Italy, separatist movements and revolutions in France, secessionist attempts in parts of France. Germany is looking for unity. Who among us can intervene in such a problem and help the West Germans get rid of the American bases?

There is a revolution in Ireland and Scotland to separate from England but have we seen any paratroops, any troops going from Asia or Africa or Arab countries or Latin America to these areas to support this side or that side? There are none, because there is no vacuum, whereas in Africa there is a vacuum, in the Arab countries there is a vacuum. I mean there is no real military, economic or ideological unity in Africa, which makes all Africa stand against interference in its affairs. There is no Arab unity. A great number of Arab regimes are working for imperialism and are cats' paws of imperialism. They are preaching neoimperialism.

There is no Arab unity, but there is a vacuum in the Arab nation which allows whoever wants to conquer this nation. Ideologically speaking there is no Islamic unity. That is why the Muslims are oppressed throughout the world. The Muslims are humiliated and made homeless in southern Philippines. French planes are and will be annihilating the Muslims and burning their farms and cattle as well as burning the farms and cattle of the Muslims in northern Chad because they are Muslims. There are hundreds of thousands of Muslim refugees who are dying in their tents and who have been evicted from Burma to Bangladesh for no reason but because they are Muslims.

Is there any deportation of Jews or Christians? Have we ever heard of refugee camps for Christians oppressed by any country? Why? Because the Christians are strong and possess the right of veto in the Security Council and are organised in strong units.

As long as they stay like this no one can harm a Christian even if he is in the wrong and even if he is an oppressor and an aggressor.

We are not here defending one religion against another but we are analysing a de facto situation that we are living with today. If we ignore this situation we will only be fooling ourselves.

Is there any oppression of any Jew? Never. When the Jews demand to go to occupied Palestine, all the doors open up for them in the East and the West. If any Jew takes a decision, nobody will tell him no, because the Jews have at least united themselves and united their ranks financially, militarily and humanly and are centered on Palestine, in despite of the Arab nation and anyone else in the world.

These things are not outside our will, otherwise we would have tackled them differently. On the contrary, they are within our grasp.

The Arabs can choose the path that they want. If there are Arab peoples which are subjugated by police, reactionary and fascist regimes then the choice of revolution cannot be denied them. There are countries, like Algeria and the Jamahiriyah, which have their will in their own hands. No one can tell us no. Then why do we not take the historic decision which will at least give us some respect in this world which respects only the strong. And where does the strength to unite our dispersed forces and to unite our ranks come from?

We can create power. At all times I am not speaking on behalf of anyone but for myself. I am saying that the idea of a federation between the Jamahiriyah, Algeria, and Tunisia under such circumstances is an idea which deserves all attention and support. In addition to being a reasonable idea, it is a necessity in order to test ourselves, to test ourselves in the Jamahiriyah and in Algeria and in Tunisia. So long as we are talking about the welfare of Tunisia, we are offering the idea of strength, the idea of unity. Therefore we are entitled by national logic to mention Tunisia even if she is not with us today.

The idea of unity should be strongly presented through the Arab world from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arab Gulf.

We can say that the presentation of the idea of federal unity in this form is very reasonable. It could have included all of the Arab Maghreb. Nevertheless, I would like to talk frankly and on my own responsibility, as I have said. The countries of the Arab Maghreb and in particular Morocco and Mauritania are involved in a dangerous problem: the problem of the Sahara. We were the first people to set up the POLISARIO, the Popular Front for the Liberation of the Saguia el-Hamra and Rio de Oro, in 1972 when this area was occupied by Spain. The struggle of the POLISARIO was crowned with victory when the POLISARIO managed to expel Spanish imperialism.

We believed that our role had come to an end with the expulsion of foreigners from the Arab lands. Unfortunately, the problem has developed at this stage seriously. We are not against unity. We are not against the unity of any Arab part with another Arab part. On the contrary, we are preachers of unity.

But when the Spanish left we applauded any unity between the Sahara and Mauritania, or between the Sahara and Morocco, or between the three of them, or with Algeria, or with more or less countries.

However, what happened was something else. What happened was a military conquest of the Sahara after departure of the foreign colonialist.

There is a group of people living in the Sahara. The will of the Saharan natives has to be respected. They are not a herd of sheep to be taken like that. We are against this conduct adopted by those countries. Basically we are not against unity, but if it were deemed that the Sahara belonged to Mauritania or a part of Mauritania then there should be no need for French airplanes and armies, or Moroccan armies to sustain unity.

To seek help from French armies and airplanes contradicts what is being said that the Sahara is Mauritania. On the contrary, the mere use of force in this problem confirms that the Sahara is in no unity with its neighbours.

If the Sahara is Moroccan then why are tens of thousands of Moroccan soldiers fighting in the Sahara? Then it is not Moroccan. In this case if unity materializes there would be no need for these Arabic or foreign armies. If the Sahara was actually Mauritanian or Moroccan the problem would be solved without fighting.

No one has the right to object to the unity of Saharans with their Algerian or Moroccan neighbours, if they so decide, having liberated themselves from colonialism. However, what is going on confirms everyday to us and to the whole world and to history that the Saharans have no desire to join Morocco or Algeria or Mauritania.

Whenever we spoke with our Mauritanian brothers, and only recently we were busy with President Moktar Ould Daddah trying to solve this problem, the Mauritanian president would say, the Sahara is half Mauritania and the Saharan people are our people. The question is why then seek help from the French Army and airplanes? The answer is not there. So why get help from these forces?

This is unity by coercion. All right, if it were a part of Mauritania there would be no need for coercion and it would be possible not to fire a single shot. If our Moroccan friends say that the Western Sahara belongs to them, then why are tens of thousands of Moroccan soldiers fighting in the Sahara? This means that the Sahara is not theirs. The fact that the Western Saharans are a handful of people, poor and illiterate, is another matter. But this does not justify subjugating them by force or ignoring their will, nor does it justify their physical liquidation.

I must say frankly that we have helped the Mauritanian people: Only recently Mauritania was outside the Arab world, outside the Arab League. I paid a visit to Mauritania and Moktar Ould Daddah visited us. We exchanged many visits and we cooperated with Mauritania and we granted assistance to it. Recently Mauritania joined the Arab nation and the Arab League and up to now we consider the Mauritanian people as a prop to Arabism, Islam and we must not abandon this prop in the Maghreb bordering on the Atlantic. We would have liked that no obstacles prevent us giving constant assistance to the Mauritanian people, as you have provided. We are aware of the unstinting aid you have provided and even Moktar Ould Daddah was recently grateful to Algeria for his country. And he still is.

But we are against Mauritania--this poor, small country which needs calm, stability and aid--getting involved in a problem like that of the Western Sahara. It is a battle which causes her great harm and a problem whose repercussions on the area's map, on Mauritania and on the regimes involved cannot be known.

We have unceasingly expressed to Mauritania our concern over her involvement in this problem, and we sympathise with the Mauritanian people who suffer daily harm as the price of involvement in this problem.

Mauritania does not need a new piece of land outside its internationally recognised boundaries. What she needs is stability and to develop her land and to strengthen herself. The fate of Mauritania is still in danger. We sympathise with Mauritania and its people because of powerful reasons, namely religious and nationalist reasons, and a common destiny. Even if the Sahara were not Arab, we could not ignore the will of a group nor their forcible conquest anywhere in the world.

There is still an opportunity for our brothers in Mauritania and Morocco to identify this error, and to reassess their judgements, and to find the road of justice. This is one possibility.

The other one is that the Arab peoples in this region might not agree these regimes. [sentence as received] There is no doubt that there are some people who sympathise with the POLISARIO inside Morocco itself and in Mauritania, both in the armed forces and among the people.

Waiting for this and that and until this or that happens, the Jamahiriyah will submit this question to the people's congresses and after we say to our brothers in Mauritania and Morocco: God is our witness that we have delivered our message and we have given this problem enough time.

One thing that must be opposed is the intervention of any non-Arab side in this problem. The intervention of the French Air Force in the Sahara is a big insult to the Arab nation.

France, which seems to have forgotten all its past lessons, must know that this region, from the Jamahiriyah to Algeria and to Mauritania, will at some time go back to what it was in the fifties, to what it was from 1953 to 1962, and France knows this. [sentence as received] At present we are dotting the i's and crossing the t's regarding this problem. We in the Jamahiriyah and Algeria cannot be accused of being fools because there exists a large-scale operation to encircle our revolutionary regimes, our peoples and our national heritage.

We cannot put our heads in the sand and ignore this encirclement. France, the whole of Europe, the U.S. and the regimes which welcome the return of colonialism to Africa must understand that we are watching with concern this encirclement operation and that we understand it and all its aims. And we can say that if what is going on from Chad to the Western Sahara is a crusade, then let it be so. We have not chosen this. They have.

Why do French planes chase the Chadian revolutionaries in northern Chad? Because they are Muslims. It is clear that southern Chad is a Christian area and not Muslim. The majority is in the north, and the northern inhabitants are oppressed, downtrodden. Deprived of their rights and trampled upon unceasingly, they do not have the right to govern in the country. In Ndjamena, which is one hundred percent Muslim, no Muslim has the right to share in the government. They even do not have the right to use transport facilities and they live miserably, poor, barefoot and naked. They have been left to misery, ignorance and backwardness. Don't they have the right to take up arms to recover their full humanity?

We have called for peace, we still work towards peace and we shall work hard towards it, for it is peace which will restore justice in Chad. Let us leave arms aside and let everyone who must have rights take them in Chad with the will of Africa. We still base our action on this ground.

But what is going on in Chad will not achieve stability and security and will not solve Chad's problem. On the contrary, it will lead to a radical change. In such a situation we welcome more French troops and more French planes in Chad.

We want to see France burn up in the African Sahara. Those who want to go ice-skating in Africa must know that there is no ice there. But there are jungles, swamps and marshes in which they will sink without trace.

If this war is a racist war then let every one of us follow his nationalism and defend it. We did not create this problem; the other side was the one who created it. If the war taking place now from the Sahara to Chad is a war between revolution and reaction then let everybody hold a clear identity. We cannot change our identity. We are leading the progressive revolution, the socialist revolution, the Islamic revolution, the popular revolution, the national revolution, the unionist revolution. This is our identity, clear before the world. If the war is between the holders of this identity and the holders of the opposite identity, then let the struggle between contradictions start from the Sahara to Chad. And we will have to accept this option and accept this challenge. We join this battle while we are confident. But the other side should know that he is fighting a losing battle.

I said that this period is still the period of making everything clear because we are still using the means that the world understands. But if any form of the wars I mentioned is decreed, the war of revolution, crusade or nationalism, then they must understand that we are prepared to undertake our responsibility in this battle as it will be then our destiny.

This is if we are talking in general terms, but we are always motivated by the land on which we stand. I am saying that the Algerians and Libyans in particular have a historical responsibility at such a turning point of the march of the Arab nation, of the march of Islam and the march of social revolution in the world.

I am saying that unity should take place immediately. I am prepared as an Arab citizen to sign any unity agreement which takes place any where from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arab Gulf. I am saying that we must work to make the day of unity nearer. This is the appropriate thing. With the rise of the sun every day all countries should step forward towards the national unity.

Arab unity is not a sentimental call but a necessity imposed by the circumstances under which the world lives.

I talked frankly because I feel that the Jamahiriyah and Algeria are not far from each other. The bases from which the two revolutions stem are the same. I have witnessed all the socialist transformations in Algeria and the attitudes towards the people's power. I appreciate the transformational stage we are facing here and there.

In the Jamahiriyah the people's power has been established and the government has been dissolved. The socialist solution is the solution to the economic problem, a radical and final solution. In the Jamahiriyah the people's power will be confirmed.

I have said that the people's power in the Jamahiriyah has been established, but has not yet been confirmed. It will be confirmed when wealth is shared equitably among the people just as authority is in the hands of the people equitably.

There are serious transformations taking place now on the Libyan lands on the road towards establishing a new society, a society which is freed from political and social diseases by solving the political problem and the economic problem. The workers will march in the coming period. You have heard about this historic great march in which workers day will be in fact the day of liberating workers from wages, from exploitation and from their employers, whether it is public or private sectors. The workers in the Jamahiriyah will make a revolution through which they will be changed from slaves into partners. These are the latest crucial transformations.

We have to expect that there is nobody in the Jamahiriyah who can take a decision on behalf of the workers and give them their rights. There are the workers themselves with no obstacles before them to make the revolution to exercise their own rights. There is nobody who can take a decision on behalf of all the masses in the Jamahiriyah who suffered from exploitation or felt oppressed.

They must remove the burden of oppression or exploitation themselves. The masses themselves are called upon to remove injustice and exploitation. The masses in the Jamahiriyah were and still are continuously called upon to seize power. That is why the popular revolution erupted everywhere in the Jamahiriyah.

The masses in the oases, villages, cities, institutions and all other sectors marched and seized power. They overthrew governmental authority. Popular committees were formed to run all the different sectors which have become responsible to the people's congresses.

The Libyan people have all become organized in congresses which are empowered to make decisions. The people's committees execute the decisions. Each sector has its own association. There is no power above the people's power.

There remains the question of the army. The aim now is to create an armed people. The whole people will become an army. Power, wealth and arms will then be in the hands of the people. Otherwise, if any of these weapons are controlled by a section of the people then they will impose a dictatorship over the rest of the people. All the peoples in the world today are suffering from the dictatorship of the weapon of wealth or the weapon of power or the military weapon. That is why the citizen must possess all these weapons. The citizen and none other than he.

In such a situation the dream will come true--the dream of the free people, the vanguard and the people who are their own masters.

We regard the transformations taking place in Algeria very highly and with hope because they are the basis which will lead to solving all the political and economic problems of society in the future. There is no doubt that the Algerian revolution and the Algerian transformations are unique in this region. I cannot say that what is happening in the Jamahiriyah is deeper than what goes on in Algeria because the revolutionary and popular transformations in Algeria started with the 1954 revolution against occupation and the people's authority began to be confirmed in 1965 when Algeria achieved independence. What is important is that Algeria is heading toward socialist and popular changes, a course which, if we followed it, would make us converge to a meeting point where the Libyan and the Algerian societies will be identical.

Before I finish, I suggest we start a full and comprehensive dialogue between all sectors and segments of our two peoples. You all have the right to go to your country the Jamahiriyah and live our experiment with us and add your experience to ours so that we can benefit from it as well. I also invite my friend struggler President Boumediene to meet a sector of the Libyan people so that we may benefit from his experience in struggle. He may address us in return in the Jamahiriyah or, if there is no reply, let him express his impressions off the cuff now. Thank you.

EL MOUDJAHID HITS 'IMPERIALIST INTERVENTION' IN AFRICA

LD050941Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 26-27 May 78 p 1 LD

[By Boukhalfa Amazit]

[Text] The spiral of violence has moved from East to West. Today it is furiously sweeping through the Arab world and Africa. And as the president of the republic stressed to the National Mujahidin Organization congress: "Since the end of the Vietnam war the zone of conflicts has moved toward the Arab world and Africa--that is, to where the oil, the energy and the raw materials are." The bloody events taking place in this part of the world merely express in a spectacular and tragic manner imperialism's desire to prevent the emancipation movement of these regions' peoples.

In Western Sahara, Chad, Zaire or the Near East, the objective of the Western countries remains above all to crush the peoples' clearly expressed desire to profit from their own natural wealth. "It is the war of raw materials." Following a predetermined line within a global strategy, imperialism is trying to create zones of tension around every African progressive country with a view to neutralizing these countries and creating a focus of attention which can distract them from the real problems. Neither "humanitarian" questions nor, still less, so-called "defense pacts" are the real reason for the Western powers' interventionism in the continent's internal affairs. It is a matter of bringing war wherever a country is building, wherever voices are raised to condemn the plundering of the Third World countries. Enjoying the total complicity of corrupt regimes, the West is working to insure for its crisis-hit economy continuous supplies of raw materials at prices which suit it. These designs can only be seen as a response to the developing countries' demands for the establishment of a new world economic order on the planet. By hook or by crook imperialism wants to preserve its markets as well as its sources.

Utilizing reactionary leaders to whom they guarantee "a century's rule," the capitalist countries are striving to undermine the Third World and particularly Africa from the inside in order to thwart all unity of action. Thus, ad hoc organizations have become forums intended to take the place of the regional organizations recognized by the United Nations. [paragraph continues]

Alliances are created not on the basis of mutual freely accepted interests but counter to the real will of the peoples on the subjective basis of "individual affinities." In the last few days have we not seen the Western press and all the news media mobilized in order to extol "the friendship of a particular African head of state with a particular European head of state" or sometimes even the "cousinage" between leaders, in order to explain culpable alliances.

Thus we are seeing support for the overt and avowed plundering of peoples and countries in the name of sacrosanct friendship in which the gifts take the shape of Jaguar aircraft, when they are not the life of an entire people.

A glance at a political and economic map of our continent makes it possible to discern some curious equations.

Everywhere that France has intervened in the last few months, it is easy to see the proximity of a progressive country and the presence of raw materials. In Mauritania the Jaguars struck in order to acquire the iron of Zouirat, liquidate the Saharan liberation movement and threaten Algeria. In Chad, we find the same elements once again: the uranium of Tibesti, the Chad Liberation Front and the threat against Libya. In Zaire there is the wealth of Katanga, the popular discontent with the Mobutu regime and the proximity of Angola. The motives repeatedly invoked by the Elysee to justify dropping its paratroopers do not really stand up to any serious analysis. The French policy of intervention in Africa is an integral part of an overall imperialist policy whose framework is far broader. Within the imperialist sphere, where a division of tasks is taking place, France's role is clear: to preserve capitalism's interests in Africa in the face of the demands of this continent's peoples. The Allies exist, the terrain is familiar and France, unlike the other European countries, has the necessary policy for intervening barabarically in this part of the world. Just as in the past Algeria rose to throw off the colonial yoke, it cannot submit today in the face of this attempt at recolonization and accept the diktat of the former colonizing power. The African peoples and certain states are equally aware of this. Together they will be able to find the necessary means to frustrate imperialism's ambitions.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD051229Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 31 May 78 p 6 LD

[Text] Algiers, APS--A Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] delegation arrived in Algiers Tuesday afternoon. During its stay in Algeria, the PFLP delegation will meet with National Liberation Front officials. These talks will relate to the latest developments of the situation in the Arab world.

In addition, it has been learned that Mr Abu Iyad, member of the Central Committee of the Fatah Palestinian movement, is currently on a private visit to Algeria, where he arrived at the start of the week.

DPFLP Leader Arrives

LD051905Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DPFLP), arrived in Algiers this evening. In a statement upon his arrival he said that he will be holding talks with Algerian officials on the current situation in the Arab world and Africa.

LIBYA

SOMALI PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

LD031350Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, received at the secretariat's headquarters at noon today 'Abd al-Qadir Hajji Muhammad, member of the Somali Military Council. Brother Hajji brought Jallud a message from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. The meeting was attended by the assistant secretary for foreign affairs at the Foreign Secretariat and the charge d'affaires of the Somali Embassy in the Jamahiriyah.

PFLP-GC LEADER JIBRIL ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

LD060720Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command [PFLP-GC], arrived in Tripoli at noon on 5 June for a visit of several days to the Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

MINISTER OF STATE VIEWS DISARMAMENT, SAHARAN PROBLEMS

LD031650Y Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Rabat, MAP--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, who leads the Moroccan delegation to the 10th session of the UN General Assembly session on disarmament, has granted an interview to MAP in which he states that on this occasion Morocco reaffirms the position it has always held regarding the reduction of arms in the Maghreb area.

Mr Boucetta stresses that the arms race does not serve at all the peoples of the area and inhibits their development efforts. He recalls King Hassan II's message of 1967 regarding disarmament in the area and says that the Moroccan attitude has been favorably received by international circles, particularly since it is linked with the overall attitude of the developing countries.

To a question on Morocco's participation at the African summit of Khartoum and the nonalined conference of Belgrade, Mr Boucetta replies that the Khartoum OAU summit might deal with what is called "the Sahara question." He recalls the OAU decision to convene an extraordinary summit devoted to the examination of the question "of the Western Sahara," which "we call 'the question of tension in the area.'" The date and place for this summit have not been fixed yet.

The minister of state adds that "we have always maintained our position of denouncing the aggressions against the Moroccan and Mauritanian territories perpetrated by the Algerian leaders. These aggressions," he continues, "are the real cause of the tension in the area because for us the question of the Sahara will definitely be closed by the recovery of an indisputably Moroccan area--the more so as the inhabitants of this area have returned to their mother country, whether Morocco or Mauritania. All that remains to be done now is to end the aggressions carried out by Algeria in the area."

As far as the nonalined conference is concerned, Mr Boucetta says: "We expressed our views on the subject of the Sahara at the last meeting which took place at Havana, and we have drawn the attention of the states which have taken part in the extraordinary session in New York to the machinations of the leaders of Algiers. Our attitude to this question will remain clear and unchanged."

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL LEAVES AFTER 5-DAY VISIT

LD051633Y Casablanca LE MATIN in French 25 May 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Rabat, 24 May (MAP)--Mr Aleksey Shvedov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry African Department, left Rabat this morning at the end of a 5-day visit to Morocco, in the course of which he was received by Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta and secretary of state in the same department Abderrahmane Baddou. Mr Shvedov's talks with Moroccan leaders dealt with the development of bilateral relations and the UN extraordinary session on disarmament which began in New York yesterday.

Mr Shvedov was seen off by Mr Omar Belkora, European-American director at the Ministry of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and by the Soviet ambassador in Rabat.

WESTERN SAHARA

AFP: SAHARAN GUERRILLAS CLASH WITH MAURITANIAN PATROL

PA051611Y Paris AFP in English 1604 GMT 5 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, June 5 (AFP)--Saharan nationalist guerrillas clashed with a Mauritanian patrol 100 kms (60 miles) south-west of the major northern mining town of Zouirat on Saturday, informed sources said here today.

The Mauritanian patrol, after a hot pursuit, intercepted the 20-vehicle POLISARIO guerrilla column near the base of Touajil, along the railway line used to ship Zouirat's iron ore to the port of E-N-Ouadibou.

Observers here believe that the Saharan guerrillas were planning an attack on an iron ore train.

SHARON CONFIDENT MILITARY DELEGATION TO STAY IN EGYPT

TA051715Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon said in London that there is no intention of recalling the military delegation from Egypt. At a press conference at the Israeli Embassy Sharon said that the delegation in Egypt is doing important work and that it maintains the line of communications between Jerusalem and Cairo.

Our correspondent Mikha Limor says that Minister Sharon expressed considerable optimism about the continuation of the negotiations between Israel and Egypt.

DAYAN'S PROPOSALS, PROBLEMS WITH BEGIN DISCUSSED

TA051537Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Jun 78 p 5 TA

[Yosef Harif commentary]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin once described his cabinet as a "deterrent cabinet"--he wanted to say that a cabinet with such ministers as Moshe Dayan, 'Ezer Weizman, Arik Sharon and Begin himself, of course, is one likely to deter the Arab countries from adventurousness.

It may be that this is correct militarily. Politically it appears that it may also deter those who trusted it. Suddenly one becomes aware that the harmony which characterized the cabinet during its first months has disappeared and that each of those who are considered partners in policy-making is trying to deter his fellows: At first it was Arik and 'Ezer who quarreled, then there was a sort of concealed battle between 'Ezer and Dayan and in recent days we have been told, to the surprise of many, that there is also a "confrontation" between Begin and Dayan.

This surprised many people because if there was one person--even from a personal point of view--with whom Dayan should have avoided quarreling it was Menahem Begin. It is surprising not only because Dayan owes him his current political position, but also from the practical point of view that if Dayan wants to appear more moderate, more flexible, he makes Begin look "intransigent" in comparison and indirectly lends a hand to anyone--in Washington, Cairo or Israel--who wants to make the prime minister appear an "obstacle to peace."

If a concrete proposal was put to the cabinet, as opposed to vain formulations or ideas for statements of principles which are only intended to get from Israel some sort of hint of agreement to a Palestinian state, then not only would the foreign minister be entitled to have a confrontation, he would have to have one if he believed the prime minister's policy did not lead to peace.

Is this the case? Has any concrete proposal been made to Israel apart from As-Sadat's two ultimatums: a decided withdrawal in all three sectors and a Palestinian state?!

They say: You are right, there has been no concrete proposal, but as Foreign Minister Dayan must at least try to put forward different formulations for progress in the negotiations, which, even if they include nothing that could obtain the objective will at least contain something to convince both those at home and abroad that Israel is doing everything (or a great deal) for peace. That is, to put forward proposals that will put the other side, whether Egypt or Jordan, in a negative light. Even this is an important objective, they say.

This may be, but if so, why did the foreign minister's "confidants" find it necessary to cause a confrontation with the prime minister, along with fairly transparent hints that Dayan may also draw conclusions?.... [sentence as published]

"There is nothing more dangerous for the State of Israel, nothing harder and more likely to foil the affairs of the State of Israel than to say that the reason we cannot obtain a peace agreement with the Arabs or we have differences of opinion with the United States springs from the fact that Mr Begin is the prime minister." Who said this?--Moshe Dayan. He also said: "If we come to a time when there is a practical Arab proposal for partition and we are divided in our views, then will be the time to split over this. Today we are in a situation in which all Israeli proposals for partition have been rejected by the Arabs and their only demand is a comprehensive withdrawal..."

Even Dayan's new proposal, which was intended to rescue Israel from the political straits it has fallen into, is not new. What Dayan is said to be proposing--yesterday at the cabinet session he did not reveal his proposed reply to the U.S. Government on the nature of the final settlement in Judaea and Samaria and on the Palestinians' part in determining this settlement--is nothing more, in fact, than the same old idea: "functional settlement." That is, Jordan's partnership in the administration of the West Bank, with security in Israel's hands, along with Israel's right to have established the settlements in the West Bank and even to purchase land and settle in the future as well. As for the Palestinians, Dayan wants Israel to agree to give practical interpretations to several of the clauses of the autonomy program in order to realize the expression of the Palestinians' character, though not necessarily their independence.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin thinks that the Israeli program is honest and has an answer to the Palestinians' desires. As for Jordan, the fact that it is given a certain status in the framework of autonomy and the fact that Israel has committed itself not to impose its sovereignty over the West Bank and to leave the question of sovereignty open should also satisfy Jordan for at least 5 years. After that, Begin agrees that everything will be reopened to negotiations: everything--theoretically even territorial compromise, if Jordan proposes it. Reality must be left, Begin adds, to contribute its share, coexistence, everyday life for 5 years will strengthen the trend toward peace and many of the problems which appear to be very complicated and insoluble today will possibly be easier to solve when the time comes.

The main point is that Israel has no practical proposal other than the U.S. proposal to accept the Aswan text and the Egyptian proposal which is an actual translation of this text: a general withdrawal and a Palestinian state.

Because the cabinet members were told about "new ideas and thoughts" which the foreign minister wanted to put forward, and because "Dayan's sources," as one paper reported, said that as in the past Dayan would receive Begin's support, everyone was curious yesterday to hear what those ideas were.

A disappointment was ready for them. A practical proposal on how to reply to the U.S. questions was not presented by Dayan. Rather, he again said that he had not come to propose changes in the administrative autonomy program which he believes is the correct fulfillment of Resolution No 242, and that he thinks there is no room to go beyond the autonomy program. Furthermore, Dayan agreed with Begin and pointed out that up to 1967 Jordan ruled the West Bank by force and not necessarily by the force of right. In other words, all three of them--Begin, Dayan, Weizman--agree that the Kingdom of Jordan in fact has no rights, since it conquered the west of Eretz Yisra'el in 1948 in an act of aggression, plain and simple, and its invasion of the territory was illegal. Begin added: "Israel conquered the territory in 1967 in a pure act of self-defense." 'Ezer Weizman, who has not, for the moment, taken part in the debate, saw fit to comment that these points should be stressed in the Israeli information campaign: in Judaea and Samaria the foreign rule was not legal... "this has always been my view!"

At the start of the session Begin asked that at that stage the ministers not get into concrete proposals regarding the replies Washington is expecting. For this, he said, there will be time toward the end of next week's session. This may be the reason Dayan refrained from putting his proposals forward. But from yesterday's statements--Ministers Ehrlich, Horowitz, Landau, Levi, Shostaq, Yadin and 'Amit spoke--it appears that the majority believe, along with the prime minister, that we should reply in a positive spirit, but that there is no room to detail specifically what will happen after the 5 years of autonomy.

It does not appear that Dayan's ideas--in view of his stated positions which also took a definite form in yesterday's cabinet session--will even be able to serve the purpose of good public relations, not to mention the fact that neither the Arabs nor the Americans will be satisfied with this. Both want something real and defined: a withdrawal, plain and simple, after 5 years.

It appears that the time has come for the cabinet to stop getting tied up in its own spider webs. The cabinet ought to give itself back its image of a "deterrent cabinet." This, of course, depends first and foremost on the cabinet itself.

DAYAN: DECISIONS ON PEACE NEEDED, NOT ON W. BANK

TA052016Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said this evening that Israel does not have to make operational decisions now regarding the future of Sharm ash-Shaykh or of Judaea and Samaria. What it must do is make decisions pertaining to the concept of coexistence with our neighbors, regardless of whether a peace treaty is signed with the Arabs. Minister Dayan is at a meeting at the Moriah Hotel in Jerusalem sponsored by the information center. Here is an excerpt from his speech: [begin videotape]

I am giving this as an example of a question we should ponder. We should find solutions to and proposals for these problems, and consider our paths even if at this time--and I mean this evening--no concrete proposal happens to be on the agenda. We cannot be exempt from answering this question: How do we see our way of life in the future? We are not exempt from it. If a concrete solution such as a peace treaty with all Arab countries could be reached, it would be certainly good; even if only with some of them, that could also be tolerated. Regardless of whether we reach a settlement--because they will be unwilling to come to a settlement with us--we will not be freed of those problems. We have to think of them and determine our concepts on that subject: How we see the future of things, the future of relations in those issues. [end videotape]

DAYAN: AUTONOMY PLAN GREATEST THING SINCE 1967

TA052025Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 5 Jun 78 TA

[Text] The foreign minister said this evening that the administrative autonomy plan is the greatest thing Israel has done since 1967. In a lecture at a meeting sponsored by the information center in Jerusalem, Moshe Dayan said that the two important things in that plan are the abolishment of the military rule and the fact that the Arab inhabitants would conduct their lives according to their wishes.

The foreign minister stressed the importance of the territories for security and described allegations that the cabinet's approach was messianic as demagogic. According to him, every air force commander pointed out the importance of having radar stations on the mountain ridges in Judaea and Samaria, an asset that has no possible replacement.

RABIN DISCUSSES PEACE PROGRAM TO RESCUE NEGOTIATIONS

TA051406Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Jun 78 p 17 TA

[3 June interview of Yizhaq Rabin by Dov Goldstein]

[Text] Five elements have not yet replied as to whether former Prime Minister MK Yizhaq Rabin's program is acceptable to them: the Israeli Cabinet, the Labor Party, Egypt, Jordan and the United States. When Rabin presented his program to the Labor Party Political Committee last Saturday night he believed it had a chance of rescuing the peace negotiations with Egypt from the deep mud in which they are mired.

[Rabin] The political stance of the Labor Party and the Alinement is anchored in the Alinement's platform for the election to the ninth Knesset. Since the election there have been political developments of great significance, the most important of which was President as-Sadat's initiative, his visit to Jerusalem and the political negotiations that followed.

The Israeli Cabinet presented a peace program that was not identical to the traditional positions of the Likud as they were expressed in the Likud platform for the Knesset election. The peace program was not identical with what Prime Minister Menahem Begin proposed to President Carter on his first visit to the United States in July 1977. This is a natural development that springs from the developments following As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

It seems to me that the Labor Party's adherence to its political positions as revealed in its platform and in the "oral law" now requires a renewed examination in view of the changing circumstances. The Alinement platform in fact gave opening positions for negotiations, but not positions that were to remain inviolate once the negotiations opened.

(Question) What are you proposing? What is your program?

(Answer) Before I detail the program it seems to me that it is fitting to emphasize that the main target of the political moves now is peace with Egypt and this must be the first objective of Israeli policy. Egypt is ripe for full peace with Israel, more so than any other Arab country. I have always thought that a breakthrough to peace would come first in the Israeli-Egyptian campaign.

This is the first objective. Everything else must be subordinated to it. The experience of the last few months proves clearly that As-Sadat is not prepared to make peace with Israel without a guarantee against the accusation that he is abandoning pan-Arab interests and particularly the Palestinian problem. The Israeli Cabinet's peace program does not answer this need. It is directed, first and foremost, at guaranteeing Israeli rule over all the territories of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

Here it is hard to bridge the positions of the president of Egypt and of the Israeli Cabinet--and the negotiations have come up against a block. The main stumbling block to the achievement of peace with Egypt has not been set up in the problem of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip and on the question of the Palestinians. A solution to these problems can precede a peace agreement with Egypt.

This is my program: As for the Egyptian issue, the Labor Party must adopt the principle to which the Israeli Cabinet has already agreed: a return of Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai. We must propose to Egypt, on our own initiative, mutual border changes. In this framework Israel would demand the Rafah approaches and the 'Ezion area near Elat and would offer Egypt in return territories included in the sphere of the mandatory Eretz Yisra'el near the border with Egypt. Israel will also demand a prolongation of the period during which it will retain and use the airfield in Ofira.

In the eastern sector: In order to permit peace with Egypt, some transition is necessary before the achievement of a permament solution to the Palestinian question and the signing of a peace treaty with Jordan. The interim stage will last for 5 years. During this time a joint rule will be agreed on, an Israel-Jordanian rule in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. Jordan will bear responsibility for the civil administration of the lives of the population and Israel will maintain security. Israel's right to Jewish settlement in these areas will be retained in the territories determined by the Alinement to be first priority settlement areas. What I mean, clearly, is that there will be no Jewish settlement in heavily Arab-populated areas such as, for example, the Nabulus area.

The basis for the permanent solution that will be reached at end of the 5 years of Israel-Jordanian partnership will be Israeli willingness, stated in advance, to accept the principle of a withdrawal from Judaea, Samari and the Gaza Strip as well, in accordance with the formulation of Resolution No 242. Israel will adhere to the interpretation it accepts: a withdrawal from territories to defensible borders and not from the territories, as in the version accepted by the Arabs and the Soviets. However, each side will be entitled to keep for itself the right to interpret this resolution as it wishes and to demand action in accordance with his own interpretation at the end of the 5 years.

(Question) Where is the solution to the Palestinian question?

(Answer) Israel will accept the principle of Palestinian participation in determining their own future. At the end of the 5 years, the leaders of the Arab population of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip will have a separate representative in the debate on the fate of these territories, together with the representatives of Israel, Egypt and Jordan. The Palestinians will take part in the negotiations, but not by referendum unless such a referendum is acceptable to Israel at that time.

(Question) A proposal for such a joint rule has already been suggested to Jordan and rejected. Why do you assume its chances are better now?

(Answer) The proposal is directed primarily to Egypt and not to Jordan, while adhering to the main political target: peace with Egypt. I assume that such a proposal has so far not been offered to Egypt because of the Likud cabinet's opposition to any form of withdrawal from Judaea and Samaria and joint rule with Jordan.

As for Jordan, it is true that a similar proposal was made to Jordan and rejected. However, it seems to me that the main reason for Jordan's rejection was that the proposal was made in the framework of a separate agreement, an Israeli-Jordanian one, without any real possibility that Egypt would agree to such a proposal. Furthermore, it was certain at that time that Egypt would come out strongly against a Jordanian attempt to agree to such a solution in the framework of a separate agreement with Israel.

(Question) Do you believe that now, in new and different circumstances, Egypt and Jordan will accept this proposal?

(Answer) I am not sure and in these matters one cannot speak with certainty, but only assume and presume. I am not sure that Egypt will accept the proposal, first of all because the position of the U.S. administration has gone beyond this proposal as long as it adheres to a referendum as the way for the Palestinians to determine their own future.

I believe that there is firm Egyptian interest in achieving peace and it is essential to examine the chances for my proposal to insure that Israel has exhausted every possible way of advancing the negotiations.

(Question) What chance do you see for your proposal in the United States, both from the aspect of public opinion and that of the President and his administration?

(Answer) I believe that such an Israeli position would prevent a further erosion of the U.S. public's support for Israel--a phenomenon that has become worse over the last 6 months and one which conceals many dangers. An Israeli position prepared in advance for territorial compromise in Judaea and Samaria, which emphasizes the achievement of peace with Egypt and permits the postponement of decisions that are difficult for Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinians, in order to lift a big obstacle to peace with Egypt, will be accepted with more understanding by public opinion in the United States and will automatically curb negative trends toward Israel now prevalent in the U.S. administration.

If Israel emphasizes its security needs and not the right to Jewish settlement in Nabulus, Israeli policy will be understood in the United States in such a way completely different from at present. Such a policy would have a most reasonable chance of gaining the support of U.S. public opinion.

DAVAR COMMENTARY CONDEMNS AUTONOMY PLAN

TA051247Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 5 Jun 78 pp 5, 13 TA

[Naftali Ben-Moshe commentary]

[Text] Moshe Dayan had to go from country to country in Scandinavia, to come up against severe confrontations with their leaders and public opinion in those countries and to absorb many insults to have the truth revealed to him: It is impossible and inconceivable to rule over a million Arabs against their will. How does the liberation of the Arabs of the territories from the burden of foreigners link up with Israeli military rule over those territories? Do not ask questions. For Dayan, things always link up in a different and special way. We learned this again from his interpretation of the autonomy program as expressed in his speech to the Knesset and his renewed statements about adherence to the autonomy plan.

Superficially, everything is direct and smooth. Israel will do away with the military government in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, will give home rule to the Arab inhabitants and freedom to independently administer all their domestic affairs and will retain in its own hands (only) the foreign and security affairs and the right to settle, and thus both sides will come out with a profit: The Arabs will have freedom and Israel will have security. For some reason I am afraid that we will come up against a situation to the contrary: The Arabs will not have freedom and Israel will not have security. I want my readers to share this fear.

Under the Israeli military government the Arabs are following a policy of great restraint. After they recovered from the shock of the sudden reversal, the Arabs of the territories did not for even one day stop believing that the Israeli rule would pass and that the liberation, even if it is late, will come. In a submissive, but obstinate mood they are grasped by the well-known philosophy of "we will wear them out" while they avoid--as much as it is possible to regard matters as having the validity of any sort of collective decision--reaching open and extreme confrontation with the Israeli military rule.

The open bridges policy and the liberalization of relations, the fruit of Moshe Dayan's initiative, in this way has served the immediate interests of both sides: It gave the Israeli rule a humanitarian face as far as possible and took away (generally, but not always) the need for brutal measures and grave and continuous acts of repression and it also permitted the Arab inhabitants to exist under a conquering rule in humanitarian conditions and gave them the ability to patiently gird their loins while waiting for better days.

The PLO people and their helpers try from time to time to stir up the inhabitants, to inflame them, to create centers of opposition and to bring them to rebel activity. But they, too, apparently keep a limit they have set themselves and are careful not to bring about a decisive battle before the time is ripe. These considerations will cease as soon as Israel unilaterally changes the legal status of the territories and annexes them or introduces another permanent arrangement that is less than complete independence.

If the Arabs of the territories are given autonomy and self-rule in the framework of a permanent settlement--the relative freedom they will gain will not lead them to acceptance of Israel, but to the contrary, it will serve as a jumping-off point for an open fight against Israel. The call for full independence and the expulsion of the Israeli army from the sphere of the autonomy will turn into a battle slogan in the mouths of the Palestinian organizations, Syria, Iraq and even Jordan and will overwhelm the inhabitants.

It is easy for us to foresee that a prolonged struggle by those living under autonomy for full independence will gain more and more sympathy from the entire world. The whole area will turn into a boiling kettle. The closer the end of the 5 years draws, which is the date set for a renewed examination of the arrangement, whether in accordance with Begin's proposal or that of Carter and As-Sadat, the higher and higher the heat will get until it reaches the flash point.

There are few cases in modern history where a nation contents itself with semi-independence or accepts military rule and a settlement campaign of another nation. The more any nation succeeds in squeezing fragments of freedom from its ruler, the more the strength of its spirit and the firmness of its decision to arrive at full freedom accumulate more and more uncheckable force. The Kurds fought for their independence under conditions of almost total isolation and even if they have been vanquished, repressed and broken, their war has not yet ended. This is the force of every war of liberation and I do not see any reason why the Arabs of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, behind whom there is an enormous and powerful rear of Arab countries, should behave any differently.

Israel will very rapidly be faced with two possibilities, one more difficult than the other: either to repress the Arab rebellion with great force, a repression that will involve bloodshed and acts of destruction, with renewed full control over the Arab towns and villages and taking the high probability risk of a full war in a situation of political and possibly also military isolation; or it will have to give way to the Arab pressure, to pack up and return to the other side of the green line, while in its wake that same PLO state that Israel is warning against so much and fears so much, will be established.

In either possibility the worst will happen: In the first case--a return to the previous situation, but under conditions several times more grave and dangerous, since, as was explained, the continuation of the military government is not the same as that of renewing it after eliminating it; and in the second case--a return to the green line borders without any border changes, the establishment of a Palestinian state without a dialog with the Palestinians and without an agreement with them and without settlements and guarantees. [paragraph continues]

This way or the other, it is clear beyond any doubt that the autonomy program, whether in the Begin-Dayan format or in that of As-Sadat-Carter, contains all the elements of adventurousness and lightheadedness the beginning of which is naive (as it were) and whose end cannot be predicted. It cannot be assumed that As-Sadat and Carter are unaware of the seed of trouble hidden in this program, but why should they be afraid if Israel shows no signs of fear? After all, the risk is Israel's and not theirs.

Only those blindly adhering to the tradition of mystic conceptions can conceive that it is possible to settle the dispute between us and the Arabs over the area by a "trick" of self-rule and autonomy under IDF rule plus settlements--and believe that this will work, that this will last and that the Arabs will be good children and accept it and be quiet and that peace will come from it. Only a mixture of adventurism and errors can give birth to a political program which, in my view, is the gravest blow to the country's security.

The alternative to the adventurous autonomy program is not the continuation of our rule over the territories, but an Israeli peace plan based on essential border changes, security arrangements, the demilitarization of the administered territories from heavy arms and military strength, bilateral and international guarantees, open borders and economic and cultural links. There are risks in any permanent settlement, but Israel's ability to defend itself within its permanent and recognized borders with signed peace treaties does not resemble Israel finding itself the focus of volcanic activity. The seismic warnings are obvious and the prevention of the danger is in our hands and not in the heavens.

WEIZMAN CITES POSSIBILITY OF CONFRONTATION WITH F-15'S

TA051526Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Jun 78 TA

[Text] The defense minister said that Israel is preparing for the worst possible contingence in anticipation of a possible confrontation with the F-15's that will be supplied to Saudi Arabia. Israel is not relying on U.S. guarantees that the aircraft will not be used against Israel. Minister Weizman was addressing 100 aviation correspondents from various countries who were attending an international conference in Tel Aviv.

Mr Weizman added that in view of past experience Israel is endeavoring to produce all the military equipment it needs, and that the aviation industry is an unprecedented example. In a state of war it managed to develop advanced technologies for the manufacture of marketable products any country could be proud of. Aviation industry experts--native Israelis as well as new immigrants--will be able to produce larger and more sophisticated items in the future, and Mr Weizman hopes that they will contribute to peace.

PLANS TO IMPROVE HEALTH FACILITIES IN JUDAEA, SAMARIA

TA051439Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 5 Jun 78 TA

[Text] The military government in Judaea and Samaria is preparing large-scale development plans in the field of health care. The Hebron government hospital is about to be expanded and improved, and existing medical institutions are to be improved. Today, the commander of the region, Brig Gen Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer allotted 200,000 pounds to the new hospital in Ramallah for the construction of a central oxygen system.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari says that the PLO estimates that the health services in Judaea and Samaria are the weak point in the development of services. In order to prevent the development of these services, the PLO demanded that the director of the health services, Dr Husayn ('Obed), resign from his post, and initiated visits by international delegations to investigate the state of health care, thinking that in this sphere it could secure a condemnation of Israel.

ZAIRE ENVOY TO IRAN RESIGNS OVER FOREIGN INTERVENTION

TA041406Y Paris AFP in English 1330 GMT 4 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Teheran, June 4 (AFP)--Mbeka Makossa, who resigned yesterday as Zaire's ambassador to Teheran in protest over his government's policy in Shaba province, today described as "scarcely convincing" the results of the recent French-Belgian intervention in Kolwezi. "With a little more flexibility and ccol-headedness," he said in a message to Zaire's president, Mobutu Sese Seko, "it would have been possible to avoid that dreadful slaughter."

"Arms," the message said, "cannot settle everything," and added: "The direct intervention of foreign troops, far from helping solve the problem, tends on the contrary to aggravate it and make it more dramatic."

The Shaba problem, Mr Makosso said, was a political one and called for a political solution: "National reconciliation and the fraternal return of the Lunda ethnic group into the Zairese family."

"We Zairese," he said, "can settle our internal differences alone. Then it will be possible to repel the hideous spectre of foreign interference in our internal affairs. But if we are powerless to reach this political, national and negotiated arrangement, we shall have to expect a cyclical repetition" of the Shaba events.

"The risk of contagion," he warned, "is great." Mr Makosso leaves here today.

IRANIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD051052Y Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A trade protocol was signed at noon today between Iran and Czechoslovakia at the Commerce Ministry. According to the protocol, Iran and Czechoslovakia are to exchange goods worth 200 million dinars by June 1979, within the framework of the two countries' long-term trade agreement. Compared with the previous period, this shows a 15 percent increase.

On the basis of this protocol, Iran is to import from Czechoslovakia metal-smelting products, machinery, capital goods, wooden and glasswork products. In return, Iran will export phosphates, woolen products, industrial goods, household appliances, engineering products, chemicals, petrochemicals, crude oil, cotton, dried fruits and various hides to Czechoslovakia. The protocol was signed, on behalf of Iran, by Khosrow Fazel, director general of European trade, and on behalf of Czechoslovakia by the director general of Czechoslovak foreign trade.

PAKISTANI SHIPPING MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD041214Y Teheran PARS in English 1001 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Teheran, PANA (PARS News Agency) 3 June 78--The Pakistani minister in charge of shipping and trade affairs, Mustafa Gokal, arrived in Teheran at midnight. [words indistinct] was welcomed by Commerce Minister Kazem Khosrowshahi and the managing director of Aryan National Shipping Lines company, Farrokh Reza Mo'aser. During his stay in Teheran Gokal will discuss the possibilities of further cooperation on sea transportation between Iran and Pakistan.

AFGHANISTAN

TARAKI ADDRESSES TRIBAL ELDERS, NOTABLES

LD052055Y Kabul in Pushtu to Europe 1730 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] received elders and representatives from a number of tribes and provinces at the People's House at 1000 today. Minister of Commerce Ghorbandi was also present. Taraki addressed the notables from Paktia, Kondoz, Nangarhar, Logar, Qandahar, Jozjan, Helmand, Ghazni, Laghman, Balkh, Zabol, Baghlan, Nimroz, Faryab and Herat provinces as well as tribal elders from the tribes of Zadran, Hazarah, Baluch, Shinwar, Mahmud Khil, Momand and representatives from the Hindu community, and congratulated them on the success and consolidation of the 27 April revolution. Taraki added that the revolution, which was a decisive blow at the rule of the oppressive Naderi dynasty, has succeeded in putting sovereignty in the hands of the people and workers of Afghanistan. It is, therefore, to be stressed that accomplishing the aims of this revolution is not the work of one or a few persons; everyone of us plays a role in the advancement of these aims.

"The president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, Nur Mohammad Taraki, said: The DRA Government, headed by the Revolutionary Council and the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan, will not allow any form of fanaticism, jealousy or disunity among the nationalities of Afghanistan. All the homeland's nationalities traditions, languages and the people's sacred values are respected by us. We will endeavor to enable the people to speak in their vernacular or in any language that they wish, and no language will be superior to any other one. Our aim is to serve the people of Afghanistan, especially (?the people) who work hard, have suffered and, unfortunately, whose fruits of labor have been exploited by others in the past.

"Nur Mohammad Taraki added: We will perform any task or deed which is in the interest of the homeland. We do not deceive the people, as the rulers of Daud's deposed regime did under the name of the 7-year-plan; we only arouse the hopes of our valiant people by this. What we say today we will do tomorrow, and what we say tomorrow we will act upon the next day; the projects that the government has embarked upon will be implemented very soon.

"The secretary general of the Democratic People's Party, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, Nur Mohammad Taraki, said: We must clearly admit that our internal resources are not great enough to finance the reconstruction of our backward society. For this reason, we need the help of friendly countries and welcome unconditional help from all countries.

"Nur Mohammad Taraki addressed the audience and said: The people recognize me by the name of Taraki which is the well-known name of my tribe and clan. But I say openly that I do not belong to any particular tribe or clan. I belong to the [word indistinct] of this country and to the Pushtuns, Hazarah, Uzbek, Tajik and all the country's nationalities, noble tribes and clans, and I live in the hope of serving the hard-working peoples of this country."

Taraki asked the audience to convey his best and sincere wishes to all the people when they returned to them. The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY report adds that some members of the audience responded and expressed their readiness to support the aims of the national revolutionary government.

AFP: MOSLEM CLERGYMEN, ARMY OFFICERS FLEE COUNTRY

PA051424Y Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 5 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Islamabad, June 5 (AFP)--More than 300 Moslem clergymen and army officers from Afghanistan have sought refuge in the Pakistani tribal belt along the border between the two countries, the newspaper IMROZE reported today. Quoting informed sources, the newspaper said they had fled Afghanistan for fear of persecution by the new Afghan regime.

Accusations were made after the April 27 Kabul coup that the leftist regime was ill treating religious leaders, and several eminent Moslem scholars had been killed in Afghanistan. The allegations were denied by the Afghan Government.

According to recent press reports, nine rightwing organizations in Afghanistan had formed a "National Rescue Front" to struggle for the cause of democracy and Islam in the country.

KABUL RADIO COMMENTS ON PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY

LD051630Y Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The rule of leadership of the People's Democratic Party [PDP] of Afghanistan has been, in reality, determined by the victorious revolution of Sowr [27 April], and it has been further realized by successful continuation and consolidation of that revolution. The PDP of Afghanistan was established after holding its first congress of the party on 1 January 1965. The activities of the PDP of Afghanistan, in effect, had a multilateral nature. This is to say, whatever ways and whatever facilities that were considered legal in viewpoints of the democratic campaign for the benefit of workers, peasants, intellectuals and [word indistinct], its patriotic members proceeded with their activities (?thereby). [Sentence indistinct]

The leadership of the party has consisted of [word indistinct] personalities of Afghanistan who have practically arisen from amongst the masses of the people. Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, general secretary of the party and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as an example, came himself from a family of semi-peasants and semishepherds. This (?fact) can be envisaged, no doubt, in other members of his party [word indistinct]. Almost all (?statesmen) and determined members of the PDP have been [word indistinct] in different times with deprivation, oppression and tyranny of the Naderi family. [passage indistinct]

HINDUS IN NANGARHAR CELEBRATE REVOLUTION'S ANNIVERSARY

LD051730Y Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Members of the Hindu community in Nangarhar Province celebrated the successful revolution of Sowr and the establishment of the great democratic republic in a function in Jalalabad Temple today. The function was attended by the governor and garrison commander of the province and a large crowd of the Hindu community. A speech was delivered on behalf of the Hindu community expressing felicitations to the governor on the success of the revolution and promising support toward the fulfillment of the aims of the revolution.

The governor of Nangarhar also gave a speech, which threw light on the aims of the revolution for the welfare and prosperity of the people without discrimination in their language and religion.

AFGHAN MILITARY ATTEND REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

LD051736Y Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The successful revolution of Sowr 1357 and the establishment of the democratic republican regime in the country was celebrated in a grand function yesterday which was held by the antiaircraft division. The function opened with a recitation of verses from the Holy Koran, which was followed by the commandant of the division who, in a statement, while congratulating the audience and the people on the liberation revolution said: This national and democratic revolution which was launched under the leadership of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan resulted in the overthrow of the despotic edifice and the Naderi dynasty. He added: The true sons of our beloved Afghanistan who have no other desire than the comfort and prosperity of the people and the country and who could no longer tolerate the atrocity and the yoke of colonialism and exploitation--all this prompted them to take practical steps under the leadership of the true son of this soil, Nur Mohammad Taraki, and with an armed uprising destroyed the foundation of despotic edifices forever within a few hours.

The commandant of the division said: The national democratic revolution which enjoys the support of the entire Afghan nation aims at working for the workers, the peasants and the laborers. BAKHTAR correspondent adds that a number of officers also read their articles at the function, which drew great applause from the audience.

BANGLADESH

OSMANI HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON ELECTION RESULTS

BK061111Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1052 GMT 6 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Dacca, June 6 (AFP)--Defeated opposition presidential candidate retired General Osmani today said that the June 3 election "cannot be considered as having been free and fair, representing the will of our people."

But he refused to use the term "rigging" and said he would not call for a fresh election.

In his first press conference after the election in which he lost to President Ziaur Rahman by a margin of 11 million votes, Gen Osmani, 60, put forward a fresh nine-point demand and urged the president to immediately take action on them to "create an atmosphere in which people's faith in the rule of law and constitutional methods can be sustained."

The demands included restoration of human and fundamental rights, independence of the judiciary, action against the murderers of workers and leaders of his Democratic United Front Alliance (GOJ), withdrawal of the ban on political parties including the pro-Moscow communist party CPB [Communist Party of Bangladesh] and the lifting of martial law.

Asked if the GOJ would launch a movement against the election verdict, Gen Osmani, flanked by other GOJ leaders, said they firmly believed in democracy and constitutional politics. He made an appeal to people to be calm, tolerant and exercise self-restraint and to support the demands for the restoration of human rights and the rule of law without which, he said the "future will be bleak."

A former commander of the liberation forces in the 1971 independence war and later a minister in Sheikh Mujib's Awami League cabinet, General Osmani told a questioner that future course of action would be decided by the GOJ in due course after reviewing the whole situation.

Asked if he had any message for President Zia (who sent a "message of love" to all his losing opponents), Gen Osmani said, "I wish him good health" and hoped he (President Zia) would establish human rights and the rule of law.

BANGLADESH, INDONESIA TO HOLD NAVAL EXERCISE 5 JUNE

BK051523Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Bangladesh and Indonesia will hold a joint naval exercise in the Bay of Benegal today. This has been officially stated in Dacca. Two Indonesian warships are now in Chittagong port to take part in the exercise. This is the first time Bangladesh is holding a joint naval exercise.

INDIA

DESAI COMMENTS ON MILITARY USE OF NUCLEAR CAPABILITY

BK041630Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Jun 78 BK

[Excerpt] The prime minister reaffirmed that he will never give in to pressures for developing nuclear capability for military purposes. Mr Morarji Desai was replying to a question by a group of American professors from the University of Pittsburgh who called on him in New Delhi today. They had asked him whether there is any pressure on him from the people to develop nuclear capability.

The prime minister also said that no people, whether in India or elsewhere, want wars or bombs. He said he has great respect for the American people.

RAM: INDIA HAS NO ANXIETY OVER DEFENSE SITUATION

BK031052Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Jagjivan Ram, has said that India has no anxiety as far as defense is concerned. Addressing leaders of Indian organizations in Britain in London, he said India's relations with its neighbors are normal.

Mr Jagjivan Ram said there is evidence of a certain improvement in India's relations with China. About the situation in the subcontinent, Mr Jagjivan Ram said it is by and large satisfactory, and it has an impact on developments elsewhere.

About the home situation, the defense minister said that the Janata government is trying to put the country on the right line, and the highest priority is being given to land reforms.

Earlier, the British minister of state for defense, Dr John Gilbert, called on Mr Jagjivan Ram at the Indian High Commission.

PAKISTAN

BBC REPORT THAT HAQ IS WILLING TO EXILE BHUTTO DENIED

BK051002Y Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0115 GMT 5 Jun 78 BK

[Text] An official source in Pakistan has described as completely baseless and imaginary the report broadcast by the BBC last night that the martial law authorities are prepared to allow Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto to go into exile as long as he abstains from politics for 10 years.

The sources also described the report that Pakistani Government envoys have discussed the subject with some foreign governments as totally false. The BBC referred to a Teheran newspaper as the source of this report.

BHUTTO ON HUNGER STRIKE OVER POOR JAIL CONDITIONS

BK060855Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Jun 78 BK

[Text] In Pakistan, Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto is again on a hunger strike in protest against bad conditions in his prison cell.

Speaking to newsmen in Rawalpindi, the lawyer for the former prime minister, Mr Yahya Bakhtiar, said Mr Bhutto has suffered from a mild dysentery and is n in good shape.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES 30 JAILED JOURNALISTS

OW031944Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1839 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Lahore, June 3 (AFP)--The martial law authorities today released 30 journalists, including Mr Farhad Zaidi, a former editor of the Karchi Urdu daily HURRIYET, who had been arrested and convicted by summary military courts for their part in the month-long hunger strike against the government's press policies.

This brings to 46 the number of journalists and printers who have been released since the government's decision on Monday (May 29) to restore publication of the daily MUSAWAT, organ of the condemned ex-Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party.

The MUSAWAT resumed publication yesterday following the recent accord between the government and the Punjab Union of Journalists (PUJ).

Meanwhile, the Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists (PFUJ), which has disowned the government-PUJ accord, today observed a so-called protest day against the recent whipping of some journalists and the imprisonment of many of their colleagues. However, a spokesman of the Punjab Union of Journalists here today described the protest day as uncalled for and claimed that it has failed to evoke a response in the press fraternity as their main demands about the restoration of the daily MUSAWAT and release of the jailed newspapermen had already been accepted by the authorities.

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